The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 245 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt ..	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	16th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	S. Tsuda	3808	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
Juneu Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6285	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	869
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	909	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employeers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga," 4,500 20th October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
DWARKA, 1,695, Thurs. 15th Oct. 9 a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 16th Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.
LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 19th Oct. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,366 tons, on or about 17th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	20th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	576	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	998
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

LADIES'

FASHIONABLE BRACELET WATCHES

Possessing Every Refined Excellence

Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a

GUARANTEE OF VALUABLE QUALITY

FLEXIBLE
New.
Exclusive.
Distinctive.

GOLD
Safe.
Comfortable.
Durable.

EXPANDING
Crystal face.
Hunting.
Half Hunting.

BRACELETS
Artistic
Wearable
Novelties.

SILVER CASED WATCHES.
GOLD CASED WATCHES.
PLATINUM CASED WATCHES.
SQUARE CASED WATCHES.
ROUND CASED WATCHES.
OVAL CASED WATCHES.
TONNEAU CASED WATCHES.
JEWELLED CASED WATCHES
ENAMELLED CASED WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND		19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lisoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,58,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ...	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Crott," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED WELL-SITUATED and EDUCATED HINDU GENTLEMAN in Deccan, desires spare time work such as translation, composition. Agencies &c. on easy terms. Apply to Box No. 942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4130.

WANTED immediately men to act as STEWARDS, WAITERS, etc., and also two STEWARDESSES Good opportunity getting home. Regarding wages, etc., apply CHIEF STEWARD, S. S. "ARAGON," 4126 Alexandra Dock.

SITUATION WANTED.—Britisher seeks billet as Salesman, Traveller or Manager. Experienced with Typewriters, Adding Machines, Office Appliances, Furniture, Steel Shelving, etc. Highest References. Apply to Box No. 935 c/o Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4110

WANTED for the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.'s Oil Tankers ONE CHIEF OFFICER, pay to commence Rs. 300 per mensem; Two Third Officers, pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 14/16 Green Street, Bombay. 4121

WANTED about 20 DOCTORS with diploma from the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras University or the Ceylon Medical College for service on board Pilgrim Steamers sailing from the Canal to Singapore and if required back to Port Said.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned stating qualifications, salary required and time able to join.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. 4129

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR, Manager,

Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery, 2632 Morar, Gwaliar.

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters.

Applications to be addressed MASTER OF THE MINT. 2642 Post Box No. 88, Calcutta.

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H., Superintending Engineer. General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan 2643

WANTED.

WANTED a COPYIST who writes a neat and fast hand for a RAILWAY OFFICE. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 942A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—SITUATION by young French Lady in Bombay, only as LADY COMPANION or NURSE for children. Apply to Box. No. 941 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4125

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for JUNIOR CLASSES of EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 923 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4046.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Few NEW EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS Models No. 1 and 2 of all sizes, to be cleared off at reasonable rates. Cash terms. Apply to "A. B. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4095

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandaradi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 as reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/c Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3406

FOR SALE—1-10 H. P., 2 seater MOTOR CAR in very good condition, with hood screen adaptable electric and oil lamps etc. Just been overhauled. Price Rs. 1,950 Apply "H" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4124

WELSH COAL FOR SALE—400 tons BEST BUNKERS Ex-Steamer prompt tenders invited. Apply by letter first instance to Box No. C352 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4106

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—BERLIET MOTOR CAR 20-24 H. P., 1908 model. Seat six besides driver Excellent running order. Property of Government. To be sold as now replaced by new car. Any trial at Poona or (by arrangement) at Bombay. Price Rs. 1,800 or offer.

Apply to Assistant Military Secretary. Southern Army Camp, C/o Railway Mail Service. 4133

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:— AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 85, Medows Street, Bombay. 3979

TO BE LET

TO LET—FURNISHED FLAT Nepean Sea Road, Kashnath Hall, Rent Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 940 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4123

TO LET—MAHABLESHWAR-WEST LODGE furnished, dining and drawing rooms, four bedrooms, tiled floors, Available at once for cold season. Rent Rs. 100. Apply Capt. WIGHTWICK, KOLHAPUR. 4127

TO LET TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS on Apollo Bunder with married couple with or without board. E. L. & Fans. Separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 547 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET WITH BOARD at Colaba Reclamation, Large Airy Room, E. L. & Fan, private bathroom (English Bath). Suit married couple or chums. Terms moderate, food supplied, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4119.

TO LET-IMMEDIATELY, FIRST FLOOR FLAT at Byculla Club Road, 6 bed Rooms with bath rooms attached, a big drawing and dining room, a stall and 1 servant's quarters. For particulars, apply to the ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. (Telephone No. 2,569) 31, Hummam Street, Fort. 4112.

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a *breach* of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1914. 4116

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHIMJI COOVERJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who recently purchased from the late JEHANGIR MANECKJI CONTRACTOR, deceased the undermentioned property, has agreed to sell the same to our client free from all incumbrances.

Any person or persons having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, easement or otherwise is and are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Humum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground (formerly partly of the Pension and Tax Tenure and party of the Foras Tenure but redeemed from payment of all pension and tax Forns in respect thereof respectively), situate off Chunam Kiln Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-three and eight-ninth Square Yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling-houses erected or standing thereon and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the other property under New Survey No. 1/7363 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 1797 (7A) Street No. 1G and Ward No. 1797 (7B) and Street No. 1H and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the moiety of a private passage leading to and opening upon the said Chunam Kiln Road on or towards the South by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas on or towards the East by a part of a common sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor bearing Street No. 1F and Ward No. 1797 (7) and on or towards the West by the vacant land of Tribhowandas Virjivandas and which said are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vandor.

Dated this 13th day of October 1914.

FORBES AND CO. 4122 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS (accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 100) are invited for SUPPLYING STONE BALLAST and rubber from Railway quarry at FORT SONGHAD STATION for a period of three years. Specification engine hire rules and draft agreement, etc. can be seen at the Chief Engineer's office Bombay and at the office of the Undersigned where tenders will be received upto 2 P.M., on 20th October, 1914. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. BULKLEY, Executive Engineer Balsar Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Balsar Division. 250

NOTICE.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st OCTOBER, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th October, 1914, to 31st October 1914, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board, BREUL AND CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1914. 4135

NOTICE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the abovenamed fund WILL BE HELD at the OFFICE of SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM, BART., Esplanade Road, Fort, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1914, for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the audited statement of accounts of the fund.
2. To determine the disposal of the balance of the fund with the Secretaries.

J. B. PETIT, 4131 For Self and Co.,-Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bombay, will reopen after the vacation for its next session at 10-45 a. m., on the 10th of NOVEMBER, 1914, instead of on the 22nd of OCTOBER, 1914. Candidates for admission should apply to the PRINCIPAL of the College. The fees payable for the first term will be Rs. 60.

PERCY ANSTEY, Principal, Govt. College of Commerce, Bombay. 4128

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, notified to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1914, has by oversight not been duly notified in accordance with the Provisions of Article 55 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Notice is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday, the 26th October 1914 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1914.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
6. Mr. Narhar G. Boramanikar having given notice to pass the undermentioned extraordinary resolutions to consider and if advisable to pass the same:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That without prejudice to the contention of the Company that the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 17th day of June 1914, held at Bombay, was properly, legally, and validly, convened and that the Resolution passed thereat, was duly passed, the Company has waived and hereby waives all irregularities, if any in conveuing the meeting, and that this meeting entirely approves of, adopts, and confirms the Resolution passed by the said meeting removing Mr. Venkat Kristniah from the office of Director of the Company, and appointing Mr. Keshavrao Vakil, a Director, in his place.
2. That this meeting entirely disapproves of the institution of Suit No. 648 of 1914 by the said Mr. Venkat Kristniah in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 12th October, to 26th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors. for *The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited*, RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, By EWART, LATHAM & Co., Their Attorneys.

Bombay, 13th October, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHMIDAS HURBHUM, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant Merchant widower deceased limited to the property held by him as Trustee under an Order dated the 2nd day of February 1899 made in suit No. 212 of 1889. ..... Deceased.

1 DHARAMSI BHAWANJI 2 DOONGERSI NAGJI and 3 DEVJI NARANJI all of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kandewadi Vadgadi and Khadak respectively outside the Fort, Trustees appointed under an Order dated 11th day of April, 1912, in Suit No. 212, of 1889. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventh day of October in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI, The 7th day of October 1914.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., 4134 Petitioners' Attorneys.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January 1915, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1914.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and condition of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1, (one) only.

E. W. PROCTER SIMS, A.M.I.C.E., Manager, and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagad State Railway.

Junagadh, 1st October 1914. 4120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN.

MONDAY and TUESDAY the 19th and 20th OCTOBER, 1914, being public Holidays on account of "DEVALI," the up Lonavla Express train will run from Lonavla to Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st OCTOBER, 1914, instead of on MONDAY, the 19th OCTOBER leaving Lonavla at 7-45 and arriving Bombay Victoria Terminus at 10-45 hours.

W. LAIDLAW, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th October 1914.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4148

NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

To meet the requirements of passengers during the Divali Holiday the following will be the timings or trains over the Matheran Steam Tramway from Friday, the 16th to Wednesday, the 21st instant inclusive:—

FROM FRIDAY, THE 16TH TO TUESDAY THE 20TH INSTANT INCLUSIVE.

UP.	H. M.	DOWN.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7-45	Neral Dep.	10-0.
Neral Arr.	9-17	Matheran Arr.	12-0
UP.	H. M.	DOWN.	H. M.
Matheran Dep	13-45	Neral	Dep. 16-25
Neral	Arr. 15-17	Matheran Arr.	18-25

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT.

UP.	H. M.	DOWN.	H. M.	UP.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7-25	Neral Dep.	16-0	Matheran Dep.	15-45
Neral Arr.	8-67	Matheran Arr.	12-0	Neral Arr.	17-17

W. LAIDLAW, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th October 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort. Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE CONSISTING OF ABOUT 1,100 PAIRS SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ENGLISH-MADE LADY'S GENT'S AND BABY'S BOOTS AND SHOES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS, AND ASSORTED SIZES AND THE SHOP FURNITURE AT HORNBY ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop, situate at the ground floor of the Building (known as the Old Police Court) at Hornby Road, all the stock-in-trade consisting of about 1,100 pairs superior quality and English-made lady's gent's and baby's boots and shoes of various patterns and assorted sizes and the shop furniture such as Oliver typewriter with cover, copying press, office table, cupboard, mirrors, fancy show cases, sofas, chairs, electric fan, wire and burner, Christmas cards, card-board boxes, one lot cream, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—Firstly the above goods will be sold in one and whole lot and if not sold thereby, it will be sold in separate small lots.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW-DESIGNED HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE AND CROCKERYWARE ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 18th October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Jassawala's Bungalow, opposite the Chowna house, near the Railway Station, Grant Road, very valuable and handsome household, teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of elegant, and stylish Chesterfield sofas, handsome John Roberts's pattern side-boards, sliding dining tables, high back English style dining chairs, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, drawing room sets, sofas and chairs of artistic designs, side and corner cabinets, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, marble topped round and octagon tables, revolving top office tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chiffoniers, chest of drawers, Brussels carpet, iron single and double bedsteads, best quality platedware, crockeryware and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, etc.

The property of a Parsi Doctor leaving Bombay.

The property will be on view four days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INSOLVENT CONSISTING OF MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES, MOTOR BICYCLES & ALL THE USEFUL ACCESSORIES OF CYCLES AND THE SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Jehangir Limji Merchant, an Insolvent, traded in the name of Messrs. J. Langley and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), all the following stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent at his shop opposite the Kalbadevi Post Office:—

On lot B. S. A. and Reliable Makers' bicycles quite new, one Bedelia, maker's motor car of Torpedo Shape in good order, 6 Imperial maker's motor cycles, one side-car, 3 Typewriters, one lot electric batteries, Tricycles, Lucas accessories for bicycles, Lubricating Oil, Lamps, Pumps, Toolbags, Bells, Spanners, whistles, English cycle saddles, acetylene lamps, pin proof tyres, Dunlop tyres, Rubber pipes, Horns, bugles, gear cases, peddles, screws, nuts, tyre cement, etc., and the shop furniture such as show cases, tables, chairs, cupboards, etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, October 14, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cooper's Lodge, next to the London Hotel, near Corner Grant Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room suite of linen silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs marble clock, revolving top writing table, revolving book case, cloth and gown press, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers teapoys, Singer's foot sewing machine, new design centre pole double bedsteads, brass and iron single bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, durry, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Colombo.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the main bungalow and of the corrugated iron shed and the compound wall situate at the junction of Sleater Road and Chikalwady Lane and bearing D. Ward Nos. 3687 (1) and 3687 (2) and Street Nos. 3 and 3A.

BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 1235.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY 16th INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS No. 53 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO MESSRS. TARACHAND PARSRAM JEWELLERS ON THE 1st FLOOR.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their auction Rooms on FRIDAY the 16th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers consisting of dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, single and double glass and panel door almiras, single bedsteads, writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble centre tables and teapoys, easy and Curzon chairs, Japanese, folding screen, carpet; chest of drawer, dirty clothes baskets, towel horses, hat stands, and several articles by Dewjee Canjee such as glass, book case, panel, cupboard, drawing room, cushion chairs, cabinet, lady's devenporte, etc., rich glass crockery and platedware wall and table ornaments, canaries and other birds, etc.

The properties of E. Dilon, Esq., and T. P. Watt, Esq., going abroad.

The above is on view.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, October 14, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE!

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KINETOPHONE!!!

Talking and Singing Cinema Pictures!!!

Edison's Marvellous Invention!!!

A Real Wonder of the 20th Century!!!

Do not miss this excellent time and do not be left out.

Thousands have been simply pleased.

Till Friday only.

Star Film "Last Will and Testament."

Price Half.

7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

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We Present a Powerful Drama of Modern Life.

A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

The true Life-Story of a Woman, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of Rank and Fashion tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of Womanhood, eventually bringing Nemesis upon herself by her own unnatural and heartless conduct.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL CONVEY A DEEP MORAL LESSON TO ALL.

The Programme includes :—

A LOYAL DESERTER. .. .. (Stirring War Drama).
ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. [Series No. 8).
SOCIAL DOMESTIC .. .. .. (Comic).

***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

THE LAST FEW NIGHTS.
BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night. To-night.

Wednesday, October 14th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Wittiest Musical Play of the Year.
"THE LAUGHING HUSBAND"
From the New Theatre, London.

Thursday, October 15th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Popular Musical Comedy
"THE DANCING MISTRESS"
From the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Friday, October 16th.
Absolutely the Last Night and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"STEP THIS WAY"
By general desire.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.
Plans now open at **ROSE & Co.**
Prices.
Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.
Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.
AFTER 7 p. m. THE PLAN FOR THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE WILL BE AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

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CHARNI ROAD.
Tele. 2020. ***To-Night*** Tele. 2020
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE **BLACK GANG.**
The most remarkable Film ever staged,
4,500 FEET of Passion. Thrills and Excitement. A Strong Convincing Plot.
Well portrayed and Excellently Acted,
PATHE'S WAR FILMS.
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Showing these Pictures Weekly.
"THEY ARE WONDERFUL"
THE "IMPERIAL" PICTURES
ARE THE
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD
FOR THE
CITY OF BOMBAY.
WE SHOW
3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Prize Shows—Sat. & Sun.—5 to 6-30. p.m.
WE HAVE ONLY ONE MOTTO,
THE BEST
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

GWALIOR RACES.

With the sanction of the
STEWARDS WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB
And with the approval of
H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA,
the Gwalior Autumn Meeting 1914
Is ABANDONED, owing to the war.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S
INSPIRATIONAL
BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

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A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapter in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. Cropley.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels, this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

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Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world today.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

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SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

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BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
KALBADEVEI BOMBAY

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30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12.

Nora	Asbury	London Sept 17
City of Baroda	Mason	Calcutta Sept 27
Winborne	Thomas	Cardiff Aug. 25
Oct. 13.		
City of Lincoln	Jenkins	Liverpool Sept. 16
Firooze	Primrose	Jeduh sept. 28
Gregory Apear	Sullivan	Calcutta Oct. 5
Pundit	Cribbin	Calcut a Sept. 14
Lai Sang	Mooney	Calcutta Oct. 7

DEPARTURES.

Nil.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Massilia for Liverppool

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.
S. S. Clan Macbeth Redford London

Tuesday, October 14th

S. S. Brocklebank Bengali:—The Anchor Line steamer Brocklebank Bengali left Liverpool on the 12th inst.

S. S. Nore:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain D Asbury, arrived in harbour on Monday from London which port she left on Sept. 17 with a general cargo and 12 cabin passengers.

S. S. City of Baroda:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Baroda, 3,304 tons, Captain E. Mason, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta which port she left on Sept. 27 with ballast.

S.S. Winborne:—The steamer Winborne 3,689 tons, Captain J. Thomas, arrived in harbour on Monday from Cardiff which port she left on Aug. 25th with ballast.

City of Lincoln:—The Ellerman Line steamer, City of Lincoln, 3,803 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she left September, 16th with a general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

S.S. Firooze:—The Bombay Persia, S. N. Company's steamer Firooze, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she on September, 16th with a general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

S.S. Gregory Apear:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gregory Apear, 2,860 tons, Captain F. Sullivan, arived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on October 5th with ballast.

S.S. Clan Macbeth:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeth, 2,881 tons, Captain J. Redford will sail to-day for London via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

S.S. Pundit:—The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Pundit, 3,832 tons, Captain Cribbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on September 14th with ballast.

S.S. Lai Sang:—The steamer Lai Sang, 2,225 tons, Captain F. Mooney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on October 7th with ballast.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
Roma		Andrea 20.10.	Italian S. N. Co
Anatolia		Seaborne 17.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
Morocco		Pickering 14 10.	J. Finlay & Co

V. DOCK

Clan Macbeth	Redford 14 10.	F. Finlay & Co
Warturm	Thomson 17.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
Lindenfels	Nickle.	Dock manager
Karsala	Smith 14 10.	J. Finlay & Cor
Kowett	Cotter 15 10.	T. M. & Co
Waddon	Peterson 14.10.	W. & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	Dowell 17.10.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Dwarka	King 15 10.	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Irrawadi	Goolam 13 10.	Bo. S. N. Co.
Sarasvati	Nola 14.10.	Bo. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Palitana	Kinniple 1510.	M. M. & Co.

† Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Armatoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arraye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Avon	Arigas	
Aragon	Mason	
Atlantian	Highton	
Barjora	O'Connor	M & Co
Berbera	Lemarchand	M. M. & Co
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. C.
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & C.
Banora	Penny	M. M. & CCo
Caledonia	Biddle	W. & A. G. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co.
Colaba	Cross	M. M. & Co.
Dimera	Dickinson	M. M & Co
Empress of India	Haily	
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frientels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Gambhir	Grimbles	Mn
Gomayun	Courtney	T. & Co
Ilala	Walsh	M. M. & C
Ionian	Castaway	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Jutmark	Conwest	Dock Manager
Karadella	Monrad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	
Losnat	Nelson	T. M. & Co
Lookaley Hall	Gardner	M. & Co
Maaunda	Rick	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Macalla	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Mesaba	Clark	
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Netaji	Peter	
Neuralla	Natley	M. M. & Co
Norseman	Berry	
Nubia		P. & O. S. N Co
Ormara	McLeod	M. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rotenfels	M. Williams	Dock Manager
Riechencie	Jones	Dock Manager
Rheinfels	Severs (Prize vessel.)	Dock Manager
Shesa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Surada	Birhop	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sidra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	
Salsette	Vine	M. M. & C
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. Coo
Tosabridge	Cooper	&
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manage
Umzinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varela	Ellis	M. M. & Co
Varsinc	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arneene	
Varsova	Sharpe	M.M. & Co
Waterfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Whateley Hall	Mead	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 90 bales wool, J. Karra; 107 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 122 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 105 bales wool, 5 bales goats' hair, David Sassoon and Co.; 41 bales wool, 13 bales goats' hair, R. M. Kooka; 4,002 cwts ground nut and kardee cake, Bombay Flour & Oil Mill Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, 17,800 cwts gingellyseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 12 cwts. bees wax, G. Nathoobhoy & Co.; 5 bales cotton carpets, C. C. Cama.

WARTURM (s) 32 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 7 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 20 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 498 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 2,080 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 19 bales cow hides H. M. H. Oosman; 284 cwts. divi divi, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

KIRRIE MOOR (s) 5,300 tons, manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

MOROCCO (s) 66 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

ANATOLIA (s) 17,409 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

WHATELEY HALL (s) 1,000 cwts. niger seed, 8,000 cwts. castor seed, 4,000 cwts. rape seed, 21,000 cwts. linseed, 28-140 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 620 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 512 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

NUBIA (s) 20 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

NUBIA (s) 1,050 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 1,122 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 950 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 79 cwts. sharks fins, E. Moledina; 1,000 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

NUBIA (s) 386 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 1,643 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twst, C. Bomanji and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton twist, 800 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nubia from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—18 bales 3 cases silk, 77 cases silk goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 26 cases cotton goods, 44 cases silk yarn, 100 bales 1 package hemp, 10 cases linen goods, 7 cases cotton and linen goods, 205 coils rope, 112 cases glass bottles, 88 cases refined camphor, 50 cases vegetable wax, 778 bales lubricating oil, 250 drums cement, 15 bundles 200 cases cassia, 6 cases cassia oil, 1 case aniseed oil, 1 case cigars, 202 cases canned fruits, 190 cases preserves, 33 cases salmon, 652 robbins oil cake, 1,030 bags sago, 200 bags sago flour, 1,399 bags betelnuts, 5 bags white pepper, 10 cases cardamoms, 16 case mace, 108 bags nutmegs, 210 cases milk and chocolate, 97 cases skimmed milk powder, 12 kegs colour, 1,066 bags rice, 39 bags stick lac, 45 bundles gum benjamin, 2,716 bundles rattans, 10 cases soap, 1 case silk umbrellas, 5 packages 53 cases paper, 125 packages 917 cases tea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th October 1914 was 30·099 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Oct	h m	ft. in	Oct.	h. m	ft. in
Tu	13	m 5 30	24 10	13	m 0 48s	21 6
		5 18s	23 2		11 51s	19 4
W	14	m 6 54	25 2	14	m 1 49s	20 4
		7 5s	23 10			
Th	15	m 8 2	25 11	15	m 1 14	18 11
		8 17s	25 1		2 27s	19 0
F	16	m 8 49	26 9	16	m 2 16	18 3
		9 12s	26 8		3 2s	17 7
S	17	m 9 30	27 7	17	m 3 5	17 7
		10 13	28 1		3 37s	16 1
Sun	18	m 10 10	28 2	18	m 3 52	17 1
		10 49s	29 3		4 13s	14 9
M	19	m 10 50	28 7	19	m 4 33	16 10
		11 36s	30 1		4 51s	13 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 13	(Tuesday)	,, 6h 32m.	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 14	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 17m.
,, 15	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 16	(Friday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h 15m.
,, 17	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 18	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 19	(Monday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 3.3m. p. m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th 0h 3 5.m. p.m. First Quat-r 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14.0. m. a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 6h. 18.6 a.m.

POSITION OF TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL JUDGES OF HIGH COURT.

SAME RULES APPLICABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Some doubts having been expressed as to whether the position of the temporary Additional Judges of the High Courts is the same as that of the permanent and officiating judges under the rules which govern such matters as leave, etc., the Secretary of State has ruled that the position is identical and there is no difference in this respect. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant to the temporary judges of the High and Chief Courts of privileges in respect of leave rules allowed to the permanent judges.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The disturbance in Northern India has disappeared but conditions are unsettled off the Malabar coast and the monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula. The temperature continues low in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly in Chota Nagpur, Malabar and south-east Madras; local in Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, west of Central Provinces Konkan and on north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Mangalore, Tinnevelly and Nellore three quarters, Mercara, Pamban, Cuddalore two, Negapatam and Kodaikanal one and half.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature continues in defect except at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner but in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West, north Gujarat and Cutch and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.26" and Poona 0.18". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula; it has been nearly general on the south Madras Coast and in Malabar, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan, the inland districts of south-east Madras and probably in Mysore and local in the Madras Deccan. Light isolated showers have occurred also in the Central Provinces. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and on the south Coromandel Coast, local rain elsewhere in south-east Madras and in Mysore and some showers on the north Madras Coast, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 13th of October 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hours diff. G. A. R.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st Jun. Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Jun. to date.
PENJAB-AREA—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. (12th)	89.7	74.8	8	.. 0.00	0.01	—0.01
Jask	96.0	78.1	53	.. 0.78	0.72	0.72
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. (12th)	93.8	82.4	45	.. 0.53	0.35	0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.6	69.5	50	.. 9.71	4.98	4.98
Rawalpindi	..	58.8	77	.. 24.45	1.86	1.86
Lahore	84.6	60.9	76	.. 20.34	5.12	5.12
Sibsa	90.1	62.5	67	.. 18.30	..	..
Ambala	86.9	59.1	77	.. 23.41	9.37	9.37
Delhi	86.3	66.8	76	.. 29.18	5.58	5.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.4	69.2	64	.. 29 00	4.28	4.28
Mainpuri	85.3	64.4	76	.. 24.47	—0.49	—0.49
Jhansi	91.6	67.0	70	.. 24.96	—10.18	—10.18
Cawnpore	88.8	65.5	52	.. 28.33	—4.87	—4.87
Allahabad	87.9	68.5	76	.. 36.21	0.72	0.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	94.5	72.4	69	.. 4.43	2.17	2.17
Karachi	87.9	77.6	87	.. 6.85	0.73	0.73
Ajmer	88.8	61.7	74	.. 18.79	—0.16	—0.16
Jalpore	89.5	66.1	53	.. 23.97	2.16	2.16
Kotah	92.4	70.0	66	.. 24.64	—1.62	—1.62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Mend	96.8	72.6	74	.. 11.25	—2.08	—2.08
Dwarka	86.7	78.0	74	.. 17.16	3.47	3.47
Veraval	84.6	71.8	84	.. 27.17	10.11	10.11
Rajkot	93.8	67.8	81	.. 34.51	8.86	8.86
Bhavnagar Pare	95.3	70.9	78	.. 39.16	19.28	19.28
Surat	94.7	76.0	5	.. 39.72	10.85	10.85
Ahmedabad	90.1	69.1	66	.. 26.58	2.37	2.37
Deesa	88.7	68.8	65	.. 29.15	1.92	1.92
Neemuch	90.1	63.4	64	.. 26.36	—4.45	—4.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	66.2	65	.. 47.21	—4.05	—4.05
Saugor	90.4	67.8	59	.. 32.11	—10.75	—10.75
Hoshangabad	91.9	67.6	67	.. 43.86	—2.30	—2.30
Khandwa	94.8	67.7	76	0.14	31.18	31.18
Akola	94.8	65.7	51	.. 25.64	—2.58	—2.58
Amraot	96.0	67.3	48	.. 31.83	1.87	1.87
Nagpur	93.1	66.1	65	.. 39.82	—4.22	—4.22
Chanda	91.1	68.0	78	.. 35.74	—12.69	—12.69
Raipur	90.7	71.2	77	.. 41.43	—3.64	—3.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	78.4	73	.. 31.29	11.66	11.66
Ratnagiri	95.9	77.1	71	.. 12569	28.04	28.04
Marmugao	86.6	74.9	93	0.03	11851	26.26
Karwar	89.7	76.0	90	0.14	14448	30.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	67.4	73	.. 27.21	7.17	7.17
Ahmednagar	90.3	67.9	61	0.26	17.30	—1.50
Poona	90.6	69.3	72	0.18	30.08	7.78
Sholapur	93.3	66 4	68	.. 24.16	—0.46	—0.46
Bijapur	88.7	67.6	75	.. 18.88	—2.45	—2.45
Belgaum	86.2	67.5	87	.. 79.48	28.82	28.82
Aurangabad	91.6	67.7	64	.. 25.75	0.26	0.26
Nisamabad (Indur)	92.4	67.9	61	.. 53.56	16.64	16.64
Hyderabad	87.6	69.4	82	.. 39.32	13.87	13.87
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	74.0	88	0.79	13798	26.20
Calicut	89.0	76.4	91	.. 98.91	1.20	1.20
Cochin	88.9	76.5	82	0.25	75.43	—1 87
Colombo	87.4	73.4	95	0.02	26.29	1.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	88.0	76.3	88	.. 25.75	0.07	0.07
Bellary	89.2	70.1	71	.. 14.29	1.59	1.59
Guddapah	91.8	72.5	81	0.88	20 22	—1.55
Madras	87.0	74.0	93	0.38	20.78	1.44
Bangalore	81.1	64.2	88	0.28	18 38	—4.61
Coimbator	85.6	71.8	75	0.69	9 06	—1.06
Trichinopoly	86.1	74.2	83	6.17	9.10	—5.21
Nagapatam	87.9	75.5	85	0.70	15.22	—2.45

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.
Bombay, 12th October 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.873	inches
Temperature of Air	84 4	degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 2	,,
Dew Point	74 5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0 727	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2 2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90 2	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	102	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	0.01	,,
Total fall during year	81.44	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th October	0.00	,,

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER PEARL PARTNERSHIP.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DEWAN BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ABICHAND *v.* PROF. T. K. GAJJAR & ORS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the first defendant two sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 with interest.

The plaintiff, who is a rich banker of Bikaneer, entered in January, 1905, into a partnership with Jivanchand Laloobhai & Co., and Gulabchand Manalal & Co., the second and third defendants in the present suit, with the object of carrying on business in pearls. The partnership agreement was dated 7th of January, 1905. The first defendant was not a partner but he was a party to the partnership agreement and under its terms he was to refine and polish pearls belonging to the partnership. The first defendant was to get Rs. 1,000 a month for his expenses in refining and polishing the pearls and was also to get a four-anna share in the profits of the partnership business. The agreement provided that the profits were to be calculated each Diwali and for the purpose of such calculation the unsold stock of pearls belonging to the partnership was to be valued with the consent of all the partners. In the Samvat years 1961 and 1962 the first defendant drew from the partnership Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 being his four anna share in the profits alleged to have been made by the partnership during those two years. Thereafter the partnership made serious losses and it was believed by the plaintiff, who mostly financed the partnership, that even the profits shown in the previous years were illusory. By mutual consent the partnership was dissolved as from the 31st January 1908 by a written agreement dated that day. By the said agreement the conduct of the winding-up of the partnership affairs and the settling of accounts was left to the plaintiff; further, by that agreement, it was left to the plaintiff to decide what sum out of the above-mentioned sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 the first defendant should refund to the partnership or whether the first defendant was to refund anything at all. Over 4 years after that agreement on the 31st May 1912 the plaintiff decided that the first defendant should repay to the partnership the sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 drawn by him with interest at 6 per cent. from 29th October 1905 and 18th October 1906, respectively. The plaintiff now sues the first defendant to recover from him these sums, contending that the plaintiff having pronounced his decision the first defendant was bound to repay these sums under the terms of the agreement dated 31st January, 1908. He also contends that the first defendant having withdrawn these sums by way of his four anna-share in the profits and it having been now ascertained that there were no profits in the Samvat years 1961 and 1962, the first defendant is bound to repay these sums to the partnership apart from and irrespective of the decision of the plaintiff under the agreement of 31st January 1908.

The first defendant contends that the agreement between the parties provided that the profits were to be ascertained by a valuation of the unsold stock at the end of the year by the consent of the parties. That method of ascertaining the profits was followed at the end of 1961 and 1962; and in virtue of such ascertainment he drew the sums of Rs. 13,180 and 51,000. That being so he has nothing to do with the alleged circumstance that the profit estimated, in accordance with the agreement, was not in fact realized. The partnership had adopted a certain method of remunerating him to which he had agreed, in pursuance of such method and by consent of all parties he had drawn the two sums and the accounts cannot now be reopened and he cannot be called upon to repay. With reference to the agreement of 31st January 1908 the first defendant contends that the plaintiff was to determine the question as arbitrator and that in May 1912 the plaintiff's right to act as arbitrator had ceased by reason of the expiration of time and of waiver on account of the plaintiff's default. The first defendant further contends that the plaintiff having entered into an agreement with the second defendants, dated 15th July, 1910, whereby the plaintiff had predetermined the first defendant's liability to the extent now claimed, the plaintiff thereby became disqualified to act as an arbitrator. The plaintiff had not given time to the first defendant to give instructions to his solicitor or to take inspection, had delegated the conduct of the arbitration to his solicitor Mr. Girdharlal and had, in collusion with the second defendant, accepted a certain alleged statement of account as correct without examination. By reason of the plaintiff's misconduct his decision is not binding on the first defendant. He further contends that he was induced to sign the agreement of January 1908 by the misrepresentation by the plaintiff's solicitor and he is therefore entitled to avoid it. The first defendant also disputes the correctness of the accounts as made up by the plaintiff. Finally there is the contention that the plaintiff's suit is barred by limitation.

The second defendant submitted that the first defendant was bound to refund. The third defendant did not appear.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Jayakar appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Desai with Mr. Kanga appeared for the second defendant.

The hearing of the suit had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FEUD BETWEEN RIVAL MATHS.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MAHADEO VITHOBA GHODKE AND TWELVE OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were several appeals against the decision of Mr. Kale, Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

In this case one accused was charged with having committed the murder of one Rasul; and other accused were charged with having been constructively guilty of the offence of murder and with having committed the offence of rioting. All the accused were found guilty of the offences charged, and the man who was alleged to have committed murder was sentenced to death, and the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The facts of this case have already been reported in these columns.

There are two rival *mutts* (associations or clubs) in Barsi Town, named *Chimaji Math* and *Manurkar Math*. A friction arose between the two *Maths* some three years back on account of the honour of taking the *janpavi-mela* by the right side. The friction ripened into a feeling of animosity and the result was that one Rasul was murdered by the members of the Manurkar Math.

Their Lordships after hearing argument of counsel reduced the sentence of accused No. 13 from death to that of transportation for life as his action was premeditated but was done on the spur of the moment. Convictions of the accused Nos. 2, 1, 4, 5 and 9 were confirmed but their sentences were reduced to the period already undergone by them.

Accused Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 were acquitted.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Kelkar appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Shingne appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. Shingne appeared for the fifth accused.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Lele appeared for accused No. 13.

Mr. Lele appeared on behalf of accused Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr. Bhide appeared for accused Nos. 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12.

Mr. Bhajekar appeared for accused No. 9.

SHORT CAUSES.

COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RAO BAHADUR VASSONJI KHIMJI AND OTHERS *v.* SHETH SAHEBBING MANIBHAI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants claiming from them a sum of Rs. 21,625-8-4 advanced to them, on a security of the defendant's share in the agency commission of the Laxmi Cotton Mills. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Vasanji Khimji, Bhashankar Nanabhai, Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-law and two others, who as trustees of some Charities at Jamnagar advanced to the defendants' firm Rs. 25,000 in June 1908. The defendant's father assigned as security for the advance his share (viz. a half-anna share) in the agency commission of the Laxmi Cotton Mill. Some money was paid, but a balance of Rs. 21,625-8-4 was found due. The defendant's father Sheth Manibhai died at Ahmedabad and the suit was therefore filed against his sons. Mr. J. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Kanga for the defendants admitted the debt but objected to the commission going to the plantiffs. He said that the estate of the defendant's father was worth 3 lakhs and wanted 6 months' time to pay up the amount as letters of Administration had not been taken out to the estate of the deceased. After the plaintiff's claim was proved, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 216,25-8-4 with interest at 6½ per cent., from 1st January 1914. If the decretal amount is not paid within 6 months, plaintiffs to be at liberty to sell the commission and apply for a decree absolute.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for defendants:—Dastur and Co.

DIFFERENCE IN PRICE OF COTTON

SAMALBHAI NATHUBHAI A FIRM *v.* MADHAVRAO TRIMBUCK & OTHERS.

The plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendants to recover from them two sums of Rs. 2598-12-0 each, being the difference in price of certain rates settled as regards the delivery of cotton.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants did not appear.

The facts are that the plaintiffs agreed to sell cotton and the defendants agreed to buy it under three contracts entered into by both the parties for that purpose. The first contract was settled and a certain rate was agreed to between the parties. The first rate was fixed at Rs. 375 and the difference in price between that rate and the agreed rate was Rs. 270. The plaintiffs therefore claimed two sums of Rs. 2,598-12-0 each on the two contracts, from the defendants. A witness on behalf of the plaintiff was called in to prove his claim; but he said that word was sent to the defendants orally that the plaintiffs were ready to deliver cotton.

His Lordship said that that was not a proper delivery. That was not how business was done in the market. Where was the plantiff's delivery order?

Mr. Bhandarkar asked for time so that he might call the broker to prove that delivery was tendered. Another *Mehta* of the defendants' firm was also examined as a witness but His Lordship said that that was not a proper delivery. Delivery should have been tendered between the 16th and 25th instant.

His Lordship, threfore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,598-12-0 in respect of the first contract, but refused to pass a decree for another sum of Rs. 2598-12 on the ground that the plaintiffs ought to have proved the delivery order.

Solicitors for plaintiffs: Jehangir, Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal.

CAUSE LIST.

Board for Wednesday the 14th Day of Oct 1914.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Application for discharge under sec. 38.

215-12—M B Chothia Karim Gani Memon v. Walji Ebji, a firm, Crs. No 6 Payne and Co.

For hearing of notice under sec. 104.

215-12—M B Chothia Karim Gani Mamon v. The Official Assignee Payne and Co.

662-13—Jamsedjee R and D Jamshedji Cowasji Mowdawala v. D C Umrigar & Co. Crs. No. 1 Kesrichand Bhanabhai & Co. Crs No. 2 Purmanand & Co.

Application for discharge under sec. 38.

662-13—Jamsetjee R & D Jamshedji Cowasji Mowdawala v. D C Umrigar and Co Crs No 1 Keshrichand Bhanabhai & Co Crs No 2 Purnanand and Co.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society was held in the Society's Rooms last evening.

The election of the following 29 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. V. T. Fields-Clarke, I.F.S., Kindat, Burma; Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., Sukkur; Capt. C. Harvey-Kelly, Karachi; Capt. A. Marshall, Quetta; Sahebzada Sardar Mahmed Khan, Larkana; Mr. J. C. Curry, Sukkur; Mr. A. C. Robinson, Sukkur; Mess Secretary, 13th Rajputs, Agra; Mr. E. Eisenhofer, Lampong, North Siam; Lt.-Col. C. Stuart Prince, I.A., Lucknow; Mr. C. J. Hall, Travancore; Dr. Wm. Mowat, Peermade, S. I.; Mr. L. Price, Travancore; Mr. H. L. Cruttwell, Cuttack, Orissa; Mr. W. H. A. Webster, Kyankse, Upper Burma; Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Madras; Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Partapsinhji, Raja of Sunth, P. O. Sunth-Rampur, Rewa Kantha; Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Rajpipla, Nandod, via Ankleshwar; Mr. Chas. J. Hodgkins, Dera Ghazi Khan; Mr. Baini Parshad, B. Sc. Lahore; Mr. H. C. Cruer, I.C.S., Chanda, C.P.; Mr. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Trivandrum; Mr. J. B. Norman, Champaran; The Registrar, University of Punjab, Lahore; Mr. F. E. Sharp, Rajkot; Mrs. Geddoch, Rangoon; Capt. E. G. Colvin, Indore; Mr. E. H. N. Lowther, Calcutta; Mr. A. H. Marshall, Rohtak, Punjab.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledge the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

Burmo-Chinese Frontier.—2 Takin Skins and Skulls, 2 Golden Cats, 1 Panda, 2 Andersons Flying Squirrels, and 1 Bamboo Rat—Mr. Lowis.

Kashmir.—1 Himalayan Serow, 1 Goral, 1 House hare and Cat—Col. H. C. Tytler.

Burma.—3 Takin Skulls—Lt.-Col. G. H. Evans.

Hissar, Punjab.—2 Foxes, 1 Jungle Cat, 1 Jackal—Mr. C. E. Branford.

Burma.—1 Langur—Mr. F. C. Purkis.

Colaba, Bombay.—1 Slender Loris (alive)—Mrs. Watson.

Ahmedabad.—3 Hedge hogs (alive)—Mr. R. H. Heath.

Baroda.—2 Hedge hogs (alive)—Mr. W. E. Hardine.

Burmo-Chinese Frontier.—3 Sclater's Monals, Silver Pheasants, 3 Kalij Pheasants, 3 Blood Pheasants, 1 Temmincks Tragopan, 1 Bamboo Pheasants, 1 Temmicks Tragopan, 1 Bamboo Partridge, 1 Imperial Pigeon—Mr. Lowis.

Nilambur.—Several Bird Skins—Mr. A. P. Kinloch.

Fyzabad.—9 Bird skins and 1 Snake—Mr. F. Field.

Simla.—1 Fledgeling of Indian Hobby—Mr. L. E. Jones.

Mt. Abu.—1 Swift Mr. T. R. Livesey.

Bombay.—1 Night Heron—Mr. Counsell.

Andamans.—2 Checkened Water Snakes, 2 Kraits, 2 Green Pit Vipers—Mr. F. Wall.

Shwebo.—1 Krait and 1 Tree Snake—Mr. W. Walsh.

Chilas.—3 Snakes, 4 Rock Lizards, 3 Skins—Capt. Daukes.

Hissar.—2 Snakes—Mr. C. E. Branford.

Bangkok, Siam.—6 Snakes, 2 Frogs and 1 Lizard—Dr. Malcolm Smith.

Nasik.—4 Lizards and Several Insects—Mr. V. B. Kinnear.

Ladak.—Moths and Butterflies—Major Kirby.

Minor contributions from Mr. C. H. Dracott, Capt. Sheppard, Mr. Rigby, Mr. C. Fischer, Mr. S. H. Prater, Capt. A. Wilson, Capt. Sharpurey, Major Browne, and Mr. Gordon-Ralph and Dr. Bayley de Castro.

EXHIBITS.

A large number of Squirrels, Monkeys and other mammals obtained during the last few months by Mr. G. C. Shortridge and Capt. C. A. Macmillan up the Chin River in Upper Burma were on view and were of much interest.

The Squirrels obtained on the Upper Chindwin River show perhaps the most remarkable instance of colour variation and evolution that has occurred so far during the Mammal Survey. The many changes of Mammal fauna not only North and South but on the opposite banks of the River were most striking, and were chiefly instanced in the Squirrels, where a red variety from South to North changed into an almost white form and afterwards into distinctly an olive colour.

The presence of Mr. Shortridge and Capt. Macmillan who are passing through Bombay on their way to the War at the 'At Home' added very greatly to the interest as they were able to point out the various specimens and to show on a rough Map where they had been obtained. The thanks of the Society are particularly due to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for assistance given to the collectors whilst in Burma.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

	London, Oct. 12th.
Interest day to day loans	1¼—⅜
„ 7 „ Market „	2¼
Fine White Java Sugar	20/6—3d
Para Rubber Nov.	2/6½
Wheat afloat to N. K.	1,785,000
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	69
Bombay Cottonseed	123/9—½
Freight of Coal Cardiff	10
Ceylon Rubber	2/1—½
Copra	23—¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Oct. 12th. Bales.
Cotton Sales	2,600
Imports	4,420

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 13th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
200 bars silver	4,25,000	Shanghai	Russo-Asiatic.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 29 lakhs down, and the Bank rate has been raised one per cent. and now stands at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There is still little business doing and rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1 3	13/16 to 27/32
D.D. mail	1 3	7/8
T.T. forward Nov.-Dec.	1 3	27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1 4	1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4	3/8
France 3 m-s ready	172½	
60 d/s Japan	147¾	

BULLION.

We have no quotation for silver from London to-day. The local market is slightly easier and ready bars are selling at 73-4. Bar gold keeps fairly steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	26	5	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver (oum duty)	73	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 10th & 11th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	13*	15,830
B. B. & C. I. Railway	42	49,495

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The reduction of the fixed rates for forward contracts has had no effect on the position of the market. Settlements cannot be made at these rates as there are no buyers. It is reported that there are sellers in the bazaars at several rupees below the minimum prices though such business will not be recognised by the B. C. T. A. Nevertheless business is said to be going on, and the bazaar is of opinion that—the fixed rates having once been broken—it has only to wait, and a further reduction will eventually be made.

In ready cotton there is little doing but there is no change in prices as the values now ruling are considered very low, and sellers are not so keen.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals R. T.	133	125	..	January.
M.G. Bengals R. T.	135	..	..	„
M.G. Selnd. Punjab R. T.	132	..	..	„
M.G. Kandelah	145	135	..	„
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha	185	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	180	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	175	..	..	„
M.G. Dharmangaum, Poolgaum	170	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fair Staple"	160	..	..	„
M.G. Amravati	163	..	..	„
M.G. Oomra "Fair Staple"	157	..	..	„
M.G. Broach	205	..	195	March.
M.G. Muttia	142	132	..	January.

These rates are definitely fixed for future contracts, and the Association will not recognise any contracts *under* these rates in terms of the resolution passed on 2nd September.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi Bangla Rs. 6-9-6 R.T.

Linseed:—Steadier moderate business.

We quote:—

Ready .....Rs. 6.0.0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore. Rs. 6-6-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Steadier, but little doing.

Ready .....Rs. 7-4.6 B.T.

Castorseed:—Quiet.

Ready .....Rs. 5.6-0 R.T.

Mowraseed:—Steady.

We quote:—

Ready .....Rs. 3-11.0 B.T.

Nothing doing for forward.

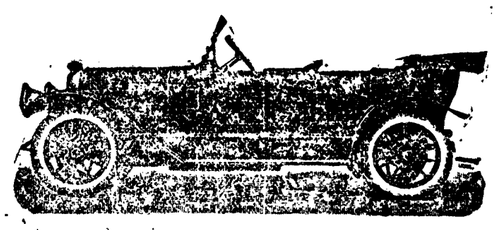
RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton	196	Bales.
Wheat	12,194	Cwts.
Linseed	4,653	„
Rape, Rai etc	356	„
Gingellyseed	122	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	287	„
Castorseed	2,735	„
Rice	343	„
Myrabolams	33	„
Cottonseed	752	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	2,430	„
Jowar	1,016	„
Maize	48	„
Barley	167	„

THE INDOMITABLE

Peugeot



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GRAND PRIX de l'A.C.F. 1912-13
GRAND PRIX de la Sarthe
GRAND PRIX of America
COUPE D' L'AUTO MONT VENTOUX MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

Also holder of following 16 H. P. R.A.C. Rating Class E. Records:—

	M. P. H.
Half Mile (Flying Start)	106-19 „
Kilometre „	105-81 „
Mile „	105-36 „

10 Laps (Standing Start) 16 mins. 29 3-5 sec

And you cannot do better than invest in one of these Famous Cars.

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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-10 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Laughing Husband," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Dancing Mistress," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

Bandmann Opera Co., Farewell Performance, "Step this Way," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 14.

1 Order'y N. C. Officer for the week ending Octr. 17th.—Sergt H. F. Lodge.

2 Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.

3 There will be an instructional parade both mounted and dismounted at the Riding School on Thursday evening from 5-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 13.

373 Parades.—Sunday next 18th instant:—Specialists parade Mahaluxmi:—

D.R.F., Gun Layers, Signallers.—Members should send their names into Office as soon as possible (not later than Thursday morning) so that arrangements can be made for Rations and Cars.

374 Duty.—The following Detachment will be on duty for 24 hours at Mahaluxmi on Fridays, commencing from the 16th instant:—

Sergt. Graveston, Corpl. Ashworth, Corpl. Grimshaw, Gunner Band, Gunner Cairns, Gunner Bayley, Gunner Peterson, Gunner Carroll, Gunner Bancroft, Gunner Colonn, Gunner Muir, Gunner Ackroyd, Gunner Plow, Gunner Burgess.

375 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date and posted to E. E. Company No. 183 Sapper S. B. Hicken.

(Sd.) R. C. L. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,

Adgt. Bo. Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 14.

No. 888.—Books Instructional.—Copies of In-Infantry Training 1914, are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Applications for same should be made at Head-Quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for perusal only and is not yet to be applied to work.

No. 889.—Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 17th:—

"A" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday.

Recruits.—Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m., (Mufti).

"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.

"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

"E" Company, Wednesday, 14th inst.—Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.

Recruits Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.

Thursday at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned day.

Instructional parade for N.C. Officers Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.

I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

No. 890.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday 15th instant.—"F" Company Recruits.

Friday, 16th instant.—"E" Company Recruits.

Saturday, 17th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.

Sunday, 18th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

No. 891.—Instruction-Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drill to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m., (except Saturdays), until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

895 Leave.—No. 7632 Vol. Lewis, "D" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 1st October 1914 to 31st March 1915.

896 Strength.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength:—

No. 7596 Vol. J. F. D'Souza, "C" Coy.
No. 6949 L/Cpl. W. Miles, "G" Coy.

897 Arms.—With reference to Battalion Order No. 891, it is notified for information that the early morning lecture at 7-15 a.m. on Friday 16th Inst. will be devoted to the care and cleanliness of Arms. As this is a most important subject every effort should be made by Officers to attend.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.

Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..."Through Bolts and Bars" ...Urbach.
Three Dances..... "Nell Gwyn" ....German.
(I) "Country Dance"—(II) "Pastoral Dance"
(III) "Merry maker's Dance."
Valse .....Miramar" .....Bonuni.
Selection ..."Les Contes D'Hoffmann"
.....Offenbach.
Ein Idyll ....."Waldesflustern" .....Czibulka.
Selection .....The Arcadians" .....Monckton.
Two Step .....He'd have to get out and get under" ...Abrahams.
National Anthems (I) "Belgium" (II) "Russia" (III) "France" (IV) "Japan"
"God save the King Emperor."

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....Op 51 .....Schubert.
Overture .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber.
Minuet .....Samson .....Handel.
Select on .....Pearl Girl .....Talbot.
Valse .....The Fairest in the Land .....Ancliffe.
Serenade .....El. Soludo .....Ancliffe.
Revue .....Come over Here .....Douglas.
Two Step .....Robert E. Lee .....Pether.
National Anthems.
Japan—Russia—Belgium—France.

PORT OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that there is depression off the Malabar Coast which is likely to cause squally weather there and off South Konkan.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox, or cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes on Monday was 67, as compared with 81 on the correspoding day of 1913 and 99 in 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 2,111, out of which 5 were found to be plague stricken. Three of the plague-rats were found in B. Ward, and one each in C. and E. Ward

BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 18,029-14-6.

H. T. Reeling, Esq. Rs. 30; Lt. A. St. John Wright Rs. 400; Lt.-Colonel Charles Milne, I.M.S., Rs. 75; Major M. L. Ferrar Rs. 30; W. H. Chadwick, Esq., India Police Rs. 50; Miss E. H. Evans Rs. 50; Captain C. Steele Rs. 100; W. Edward Careless, Esq., Chaplain of Bellary Rs. 50; Messrs. A. John & Co., Rs. 1,000; E. M. Robinson, Esq., Rs. 20; Mrs. E. L. Talbot Rs. 81; Lt. E. W. Brett Rs. 10; L. French Esq. Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur Curumsey Damjee, J. P. Rs. 100; R. E. Pearson, Esq. Rs. 20; F. M. Kanga, Esq. Rs. 50; Major J. H. Lawrence Archer Rs. 50; Lt.-Colonel H. de V. Harvest Rs. 50; R. N. Wadia, Esq. Rs. 100; Bai Jerbai N. Wadia Rs. 150; Bai Merbai Sorabjee Wadia Rs. 25; Miss Maud Murray Rs. 7-8-0; Miss A. M. Cust Rs. 3; Major Mears T. A. Shillong Rs. 30; Mrs. Johnston Rs. 10; Captain W. H. Evans, R. E., Simla Rs. 20; E. Hoffmann, Esq. Rs. 10; C. E. Wild, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 250; Teachers and Pupils of St. Cecilia's School, Allahabad Rs. 200; H. E. Holme, Esq., I.C.S. Rs. 1,000; Officers and Men of No. 8, Mountain Battery, R.G.A., Quetta, through Major C. L. R. Gray Rs. 375; Lt.-Colonel C. H. Pritchard, Political Officer in charge Ex. Amir, Kabul, Dehra Dun Rs. 50; Mrs. A. M. Winton Rs. 10; V. J. Reid, Esq. Rs. 100; Francis A. Tod, Esq. Rs. 50; W. D. Alcock, Esq. Rs. 100; A. J. Billimoria, Esq. Rs. 75; W. R. C. Moir, Esq., I.C.S. Rs. 100; Jas. A. D. McBain, Esq., Hony. Secy., The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bombay Rs. 3,000; Belgian Oversea Trading Co. Rs. 50; R. R. Batliwala, Esq. Rs. 10; Gerard J. Frans, Esq. Rs. 50; A. M. Green, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 50; J. P. Bremner, Esq., Rs. 100; F. F. Skeaf, Esq., Rs. 60; The Ven. Archdeacon Chapman, LL.D., Nanital. Rs. 45,)This sum represents an offortory on Sunday 6th Sept. at Christ Church, Azamgarh, Diocase, of Lucknow). Raja Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa per the Special Manager, Court of Wards Estates, Fatehgarh Rs. 100; The Hony. Secy. Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Cricket Club Rs. 15; C. N. Wadia, Esq. Rs. 100; Jeejeebhoy M. Wadia, Esq. Rs. 25; The General Manager, The Excelsior Cinematograph Syndicate, part proceeds of a Concert given in the Excelsior Theatre on 16th Sept. 1914, under the patronage and presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon Rs. 300; Mrs. J. Moss Rs. 15; F. H. Landon, Esq. Rs. 375; Mrs. Mackenzie Rs. 5; H. F. Hemingway, Esq., I.C.S., Depy. Commissioner, Betul Rs. 15; Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, Solicitors Rs. 50; Rev. J. S. Mackay, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Neemuch, C.I. Rs. 30; Miss Flora Butcher, Lohaghat and Tanakpur Medical Mission, Almorah District, U. P. Rs. 80; Mrs. T. J. Ward Rs. 50; Well-wisher, Simla, Rs. 10; Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Rs. 100; Parsi Sympathy Rs. 15; Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, Esq. Rs. 15; The Chaplain of Fyzabad, Oudh, being collection held in St. Andrews Church Rs. 32; Anonymous Rs. 15; Lodge, "Sir Lawrence Jenkins" Rs. 50; The Royal Artillery, Quetta, per Mrs. E. P. Carter Rs. 100; Herbert G. Cox, Esq. Rs. 50; A. R. Wilson Esq., Rs. 100; F. F. Dewhurst, Esq., Rs. 30; H. Fisher, Esq., Rs. 50; Captain M. G. Coningham, 96th Infantry, Mhow, C.I. Rs. 30; Bank of Bengal, Benares, being donations from some members of the "Benares Club" Rs. 406.

Per Mrs. Belcher, Meerut:—

L. Johnston Esq. Rs. 25; Col. J. Carvie, I.M.S. Rs. 25; Miss C. Nelson Rs. 3; Miss L. Christensen Rs. 3; Sergt. A. Kerby, Police Service Rs. 10; Mrs. Wilkinson Rs. 30; A. P. Cox, Esq., I.E.S. Rs. 15; R. Adams, Esq., Police Service Rs. 20; Mrs. Belcher Rs. 20; E. P. McIntosh, Esq., Police Service Rs. 10; J. C. Powell Price, Esq., Meerut College Rs. 10; A. Munro Esq., I.C.S. Rs. 10; A. V. Rogers, Esq. Rs. 10; H. S. Wildeblood, Esq., P.W.D. Rs. 25; S. Athim, Esq., P.W.D. Rs. 15; A. W. Hill, Esq. Rs. 5; Jwala Prasad, Esq., P.W.D. Rs. 10; Raj Narain, Esq., P.W.D. Rs. 10; G. K. Darling, Esq., I.C.S. Rs. 15; Miss Fountain Rs. 5; F. B. Earle, Esq. Rs. 10; Captain G. Mellor Rs. 50; J. S. Wilson, Esq., Allahabad Bank Rs. 10; A Friend Rs. 5; Col. Cree, R.A.M.C. Rs. 10; J. R. Pearson, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 25; F. Ammunition Column, R.H.C. Rs. 60.

Rev. T. A. Rambart, Abu: Rajputana, Rs. 25; Captain Hannah, Officers and Enginers of S. S. Khosrow Rs. 130-9-0; The Secy. Western India Turf Club, Poona Rs 7,500; W. J. Britts, Esq. Rs. 50; Harkisondas Ramji, Esq. Rs. 50. Total Rs. 36,690-15-6.

LADIES' MEETING AT MURUD-JANJIRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MURUD-JANJIRA, Oct. 10.

A meeting of the ladies of all classes and communities of Murud-Janjira was held in the Darbar hall at 5 p.m. yesterday under the presidentship of her Highness the Begum Saheba to express loyalty to the British Crown and to open here a branch of the Women's Presidency War Relief Fund started by her Excellency Lady Wellingdon. The appeal was cheerfully responded to, Rs. 700 being subscribed on the spot. A warm tribute was paid to her Excellency Lady Willingdon for organising the Fund, before the meeting closed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANKING CO., CASE.

HOW ACCUSED GOT BLANK FORMS SIGNED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setelvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Co., with criminal breact of trust in respect of Rs. 65,000, and his nephew, Malhar Ganesh Kothavle, and one Rupchand Sarupchand, proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Co., with abetment. Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. P. G. Vaidya, one of the directors of the Bank.

Balmukand Kasar, examined by Mr. Morris, said he was a groundnut dealer and resident of Wai. About a year ago, the second accused asked him to sign three papers which the second accused told him were to show that the first accused was a substantial man.

When the Bank went into liquidation, witness was astounded to see that he was indebted to the Bank for Rs. 15,000. He had no account with the Bombay Banking Company and received no money on these hundies.

Chunilal Sunderlal a nephew of the third accused, said he was employed in the shop of the brother of the third accused. He received no pay but got food and clothes only. The second accused came to him about twelve months ago and asked him to sign six forms saying they were to show that the first accused at Bombay was a good and substantial man. Witness asked him: "How can a poor penniless youth like me do that," whereupon the second accused said they wanted signatures of honest men, not wealthy men. Witness thereupon signed the six forms. When the Bank went into liquidation, he was surprised to see that he was indebted to the Bank for Rs. 30,000. He had never received any monies on the hundis.

Balappa Madappa Tamboli of Wai said he was a betelnut seller and was worth about Rs. 200. He deposed to his having signed several blank forms at the request of the second accused. He had no idea what the papers were for. He had signed no hundis. He now found that he was indebted to the Bank for Rs. 15,000. He could not pay the amount. The Sirkar might hang him if they wished but they would not get the money.

Govind Ganesh Kothavle, who is undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Wai case, said the first and second accused were his uncle and brother respectively. The second accused used to draw hundis on the account of the third accused which had been opened by the first accused in the Bombay Banking Co. In the absence of the second accused, witness also drew hundis in this account for the second accused.

The further hearing was adjourned.

AN ARAB'S TRICKS.

TWO MONTHS FOR CHEATING A SCENT DEALER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitz-Gerald charged one Mahid Syed, an Arab, with cheating Prabhu Dayal, munim of the firm of Sitaram Ajodhya, dealer in scents, and thereby inducing him to deliver to him goods, valued at Rs. 960.

The charge against the accused was that he went to the shop where the complainant was employed and purchased scents of the value of Rs. 960. He told him he had a note for Rs. 1,000 at his place and asked him to give him Rs. 40 and that he would give the note to any person he sent. The complainant, however, said he himself would go with him to his house with Rs. 40, which he would pay on the accused giving him the note. They started together, and on arriving at a Chinaman's shop at Kalbadevi Road the accused induced the complainant to part with Rs. 40, which he said he wanted to pay to the Chinaman for some tea he had purchased from him. The accused next took the complainant to the second floor of a house, telling him to wait on the landing until he went up to the third floor and asked the female members of his family to withdraw from the reception room. The accused went up, but as he did not return, the complainant reported the matter to the police. On Monday the complainant saw the accused at Bhendy Bazaar getting his name written on the box containing the scents. He handed him over to the police. The whole property in question and a bottle of musk and one of scent which the accused had also stolen from the shop, were recovered.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Devji Sunderji, a cotton reporter, charged one Jamnadas Gokuldas with enticing away his wife named Premkorebai. Mr. Kampani, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused and one Mathuradas Kalidas were on intimate terms with Premkorebai. On the 21st March she went to a dinner in a house at Vithalvadi, from where the accused took her away to a place, and from here Mathuradas took her to Thana, Dwarka and other places. It was further alleged that the accused used to carry letters from Mathuradas to Premkorebai, and that he enticed her away at the instigation of Mathuradas.

The defence was that one of the witnesses himself was suspected and had therefore put the blame on to the shoulders of the accused, who was accordingly charged. The accused knew nothing of the case.

His Worship said there were many inconsistencies in the complainant's case and besides the principal offender had not yet been arrested. His Worship gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

BHAVNAGAR AND THE WAR.

LANCORS TO GO TO THE FRONT.

The Bhavnagar College Hostel was opened by Mr. J. Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, on October 6th.

Mr. K. J. Sanjana, Principal, in opening the proceedings, gave a history of the Arts College, the first college in Kathiawar, and went on to say:—

With the steady growth of the College within the last few years continual pressure was put on the existing accommodation; and it was decided (in 1912) to provide further residential quarters capable of housing 24 students and a Resident Superintendent. Land was acquired for this purpose near the Principal's quarters close to the College, and the present hostel was built at the total cost of 46,000 Rupees.

In the beginning of this year, mainly on account of an excessively large number of students (about 800 over the usual average) passing at the last Matriculation Examination, there was a rush on the residential accommodation at all the Colleges of the Presidency, and the Bhavnagar College did not escape from this rush. The result was that besides having to take into immediate use the new hostel, though not then fully complete, we had to reject the applications for residence of 24 students.

Before concluding, I may be permitted to offer one remark regarding the general character of our students. I have been connected with this college for over 24 years, and during this period I have not only kept myself in close touch with the boys actually studing in the institution from year to year, but have also endeavoured to come into intimate contact with our past students in almost every walk of life. And I have no hesitation to give the assurance that our students have grown and are growing into useful, law-abiding and loyal citizens.

THE MAHARAJA ON THE WAR.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji of Bhavnagar, said:—

Before asking my honoured guest to perform the ceremony for which we have met here today, I wish to say a word about the topic which is at present engaging the attention of every one throughout the British Empire,—I mean the war which a relentless militarism and an overbearing autocracy have forced upon Europe. I do not propose here to dwell upon the countless loss of life and untold human misery which necessarily result from a state of war, and which impel all civilized governments to use their utmost endeavours to avert such a crisis. My present purpose rather is to refer to the good that flows out of this evil. From every nook and corner of the mighty British Empire there has with one voice arisen an outburst of unflinching loyalty and devotion, and every man in every part of the vast dominions is prepared to fight against the enemy, or to render such other service as may be required of him, in the noble cause of liberty, civilization and justice which His Majesty has taken it upon himself to protect. The solidarity of the Empire has been proved to the world as it had never been done before, and any calculations which hostile nations may have based upon local differences or internal disputes have been entirely falsified. India, with its numerous Native Princes, has, like others, also risen equal to the occasion. In the House of Bhavnagar, the sentiments of deep loyalty and attachment to the British Raj have been handed down from generation to generation by way of valued heirlooms. In the days of old, Bhavnagar's men fought side by side with the British army and succeeded in clearing the commercial routes of the Kathiawad coast of the inroads of pirates, and in the present crisis also Government have been pleased to extend to my Regiment of Lancers the proud privilege of taking its humble share in the service of the Empire, for which I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my deep sense of gratefulness.

VALUE OF HOSTELS.

Mr. J. Sladen, in opening the hostel, said:—

The provision of accommodation for students has, I am glad to say, become a recognised practice of late years, not only at colleges like the Samaldas College, but in connection with High Schools all over the Presidency. In Kathiawar, the provision of hostels has been further extended to the great advantage of girassia boys and it is with much gratification that I have heard of several constructed and others in prospect. Without hostels it is difficult and sometimes impossible for boys who live at a distance to avail themselves of the facilities provided in the large towns. But another reason for them, and to my mind a much stronger one, and this applies to those attached to High Schools and Colleges more particularly, exists in the advantages to which Mr. Sanjana has alluded in his speech. Boys, and for the matter of that young men too, need the supervision and help of older persons; the companionship of others of their own age is essential as a stimulant both to their health and to their studies; and the effect of the exchange of ideas and of the constant rubbing together, both temperamentally and intellectually, for which a College Hostel affords the opportunity, cannot be overrated. Knowledge derived from books, booklearning, is one thing; but it is only one part of education—without the other it is of little value—and all the time in the College and in the hostel both during and out of lectures there is the other education, unnoticed and unobtrusive, progressing gradually and surely, without fuss or display, like the growth of a plant. For the proper growth of a plant a suitable locality and expert supervision are essential, so they are in a College, and the hostel provides an important constituent in both these requirements.

THE BHAVNAGAR LANCERS.

I feel I cannot sit down without referring to Your Highness' remarks about the great war in which the British Empire is engaged. The war has occasioned a splendid outburst of loyalty and devotion throughout the Empire. India has responded magnificently and has shown to the world that it is proud to be reckoned part of the Empire. The troops that were first sent have, as you know, arrived in France, and their fine appearance and soldierly bearing were greeted with appreciative enthusiasm. Your Highnes is very proud and I am very pleased that Your Highness' Lancers, which have always been praised for their efficiency, have been warned for service—to take their place in the first reliefs, and that your Signallers are to be attached to the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade. Your Highness, I think, realises that it is not necessarily the finest troops that are first sent, and that just as good an array is required subsequently to support them. Of the ultimate issue there can be no doubt, but a steady persistence and perseverance will be necessary. Distant from the scene of fighting by thousands of miles we are apt to be impatient, and I ask Your Highness and all your subjects to help the cause by a steady confidence and determination to avoid panics, to place no credence in, but rather to contradict and explain, the foolish rumours that are prevalent from time to time. Meanwhile Kathiawar has been blessed with an exceptionally good season and we may thank God for it who is the God of Peace and Plenty as well as the Lord of War.

PROSECUTION UNDER ORDINANCE ACT.

THE "TIMES OF BURMA" CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

In the District Magistrate's court yesterday W. H. Barton, proprietor and publisher, of the "Times of Burma" appeared to answer the charge under Section 3 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1914 in that he on September 23rd published information regarding the dispositions of one of His Majesty's ships and also with reference to the pursuit of the Emden. The Assistant Government Advocate opened the case alluding to the Ordinance under which the prosecution was instituted and said that this prosecution was by no means a formal matter. The Government regarded the infringement of this ordinance as a serious offence and they wished to make it clear that the ordinance was not a dead letter. It did not matter whether the editor of the paper made publication in the course of a loyal article or in pursuance of what he thought was the best policy to adopt in order to quiet the bazar and so on. These were matters which were not within the province of the editor of a newspaper but were matters of policy for the Government to decide.

In answer to the Magistrate the accused stated that his reason for publishing the statements in question was in order to allay the scare which was apparent among the native residents in the quarter where his office was situated. He much regretted that the paragraph should have appeared. The accused pleaded guilty, reiterating his expression of regret.

His Worship in passing orders referred to the articles which were the subject of the prosecution. The writer had remarked that if she (the steamer for the Straits) happens to meet the Emden she would be in a position to supply the officers with reading matter which gave the latest available news of the war. One might easily realise the pleasure with which Mr. Barton's article would be read by the Commander of the Emden if he had the good fortune to see it. It was a matter of history that the military plan of campaign in 1870 was largely ruined by publication of military news by the French newspapers of unquestioned loyalty. While taking into account the intentions of the accused as some extenuation of his act, His Worship thought it necessary to impose a substantial penalty as deterrent. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or three months' simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, Acting Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the architects to the Lessee of plot No. 14 Marine Lines Estate, requesting permission to erect an additional floor over the existing main building.

It was resolved to grant the permission asked for on certain terms including an increase of rent.

The Board also considered a letter from the Manager, Messrs. Cox and Co., requesting permission to erect a room on the 2nd floor of the building on plot No. 65, Hornby Road.

The permission asked for was granted.

THE PRESS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. Manilal Ichharam Desai, proprietor of the Gujerati Printing Press with not mentioning therein the place of publication of a Gujerati book called "Chamatkar Myukh" printed at his Press.

Mr. Desai said the omission was due to an oversight, and as soon as his attention was drawn to it he had rectified the error.

His Worship said the omission did not appear to be intentional, and fined Mr. Desai Rs. 20.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

At a meeting of directors of the Bank of Madras held last evening, the rate of interest was raised from five to six per cent.

SAFE ARRIV. OF B. I. STEAMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The B. I. steamer Malda with 75 passengers has arrived here only one day late. She eluded the Emden off Colombo where she was detained three days.

POSSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

MEETING AT INDIAN CHAMBER.

An informal meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, was held on Saturday last at 2-20 p.m. (B. T.) when the following members were present:—The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Messrs. Dinshah Edulji Wachha, Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Chaturbhuj Shivji, Devidas Madhowji Thakarsey, Morarji Velji, Gopalji Valji Sunderji, Motilal Vallabhaji, Naranji Haribhai, Phiroz J. Billimoria, Jethabhai Walji, Motilal Kanji and Revashanker Jagjiwan.

Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., Offig. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence attended the meeting to discuss some commercial and industrial questions arising out of the present war-crisis.

The Chairman and several members brought to the notice of Mr. Ley the following industries, among others, which could well be started in this country, consequent on the cessation of trade with Germany:—(1). Aniline and Alizarine Dyes, (2) Glass, (3) Matches, (4) Chemical Industries like Sulphuric Acid and Alcohol manufacture, (5). Oil, (6). Wheat-flour, (7). Sugar, (8). Paper, (9). Starch, etc.

It was suggested that the Government should actively encourage the movement of new industries by help in the nature of protection in such a manner as would not clash with the free trade policy, which, it was pointed out, did not prevent a fostering of infant industries. It was also pointed out that in the case of some industries like the Ahmedabad match manufacturing industry, for instance, railway freights were unfavourable to them as compared with foreign imported matches.

The Chairman pressed for the appointment by Government of experts to conduct scientific investigations into the possibilities of different industries, as such necessary spade work could not be done by the public themselves and that it would not pay small industries to engage experts. If expert opinion were favourable to some industries these would very soon be able to capture Indian capital. The Chairman also observed that the Government should explain clearly their attitude with regard to new industries which would suffer heavily if they were left to face as before the competition of German and Austrian industries. He said that unless some tangible proposal of help or guarantee against loss were coming forward people would shrink from investing their capital in new industries. The chairman pointed out what had been observed by the Committee in their interview with the late Mr. Noel-Paton about having at all the important British Consulates Indian Sections which would facilitate replies to inquiries of Indian merchants and offer various new openings to Indian trade and commerce; also about having a Bureau of industries at Bombay with a commercial and industrial museum.

Mr. Ley after an informal discussion of the various questions raised promised to place the suggestions of the Committee before the Government for consideration.

Mr. Ley asked the Committee their opinion about the publication by the Commercial Intelligence Department of brief monographs or leaflets more or less of a statistical nature, on different articles, the import trade in which has hitherto been largely in enemy hands, with a view to attracting the attention of manufacturers and capitalists to these lines.

The Committee welcomed these proposals and suggested that these might also well be published in vernaculars. They pointed to the Journal of the Chamber published in the vernacular, which gave the substance of all Government Press Notes, as also much statistical and commercial information, and said that the publication of monographs as suggested by Mr. Ley would materially tend to enlighten Indian opinion on the several industries which were essential for this country. All the commercial blue books, it was observed, were published at present in English, which was a language with which the majority of our merchants and traders were not familiar and hence they did not give as much help to trade as was naturally expected of them.

After the Chairman had thanked Mr. Ley for his visit the meeting dispersed.

BURMA OIL CO.'S DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

The Burma Oil Company have subscribed £5,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, £1,000 to the Belgian Fund, £1,000 to the Red Cross Fund, and half a lakh of rupees to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

FOUR ANNAS WAR RELIEF FUND.

Owing to the fact that local committees throughtout Burma are collecting subscriptions of sums of even one rupee and less, the Four Annas War Relief Fund Committee in consultation with the local Government have decided to abandon the proposed Four Anna War Relief Fund.

DETENTION OF GERMAN SAILORS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

Wilhell Drager, 18 years old, and Ferdinand Pringal, 60 years old, two German sailors who arrived in Rangoon as members of the crew of the steamer Vellalora have been dealt with by the military authorities. The younger man has been confined in the military lines and will be deported to Ahmednagar with the next batch of German and Austrian subjects that are to be sent away. The other man has been allowed to leave with his ste[illegible]

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 20637 of 1914.

BHUJANGRAO RAMCHANDRA MANKER ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. J. H. ADVANI & 2. K. S. FRAMJI ..... Defendants.

NOTICE.

UNDER O. I. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a Suit being No. 20637 of 1914, in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay against 1. J. H. Advani, and 2. K. S. Framji for themselves and on behalf of the Association called the Indian College Engineer's Association for recovery of Rs. 50 as charges for work and labour done as a shorthand typist for the Association called the Indian College Engineer's Association on the 24th February 1914 as per order given by the Second defendant abovenamed on behalf of the first defendant above named, in the alternative money due by the Second defendant as payable for the same work done on an order given by him on a false representation of authority to give the same.

The Suit will come on for hearing on Friday the 6th day of November 1914.

Dated this 3rd day of September 1914.

N. P. PAVRI,
Dy. Registrar.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October 14, 1913.

THE STATE AND TRADE INTERESTS.

That the controversy on the subject of the State coming to the aid of certain large interests in the country should synchronise with the commencement of the busy season is easily understood. The economic effects of the war on the European Continent are beginning to tell on the trade in our staple commodities and indigenous manufactures. And it is no discredit, but, on the contrary, creditable to the economic instincts of commercial men in all parts of the country, Bombay included, that they have stirred themselves, at the very outset of the coming busy season, to take a broad and sober survey of the conditions prevalent, so that by the time that mercantile operations are in full swing, they may be enabled to enter their respective spheres of trade and manufactures with a full knowledge of their means and resources, and with a certain asset of security, be it great or small, adequate or inadequate, to meet the adverse circumstances which they will have to face; unless by a happy providence, for which the civilised world is fervently, but doubtfully, looking the sanguinary hostilities now raging are closed. Attached to no interests whatever, but concerned only with the remedial measures, commensurate with the grave crisis, which the mercantile and manufacturing communities should *sui motu* take for their protection, or seek from the State itself, we propose to consider such suggestions and proposals as may be publicly made and offer our own criticism thereon. Our columns, so far as the limitation caused by the exigencies of the war news which has a paramount claim on all classes of our readers, allows, will be open to ventilate such suggestions and proposals. A healthy and sober discussion on a problem vitally affecting the interests of vast millions of the country, of whom the producers of the raw materials on which both our inland and foreign trade so greatly depends are not the least, will be conducive to the advantage of all and the State itself. But we would say at once, and the warning, unfortunately is necessary, that there is no room in this journal for those who, merely to gratify partisan or personal interests, indulge in invective or vituperation and abuse. These may be allowable instruments on partisan platforms, but in the discussion of the grave problems which confront both the public and the State at this unparalleled and unprecedented crisis must be altogether proscribed.

Let us consider what are the duties and responsibilities of the Government towards the general taxpayer. It is hardly necessary to repeat that that entity everywhere in the world is passive and inarticulate. Mr. Gladstone, once observed in one of the gravest crises which had overwhelmed England, "that it is written with the pen of iron, on the rock of human destiny, that, in the main, the people must remain passive." But passivity is of a relative character. It depends on the degrees of advance or backwardness of a people. The more advanced a people are, the less passive and the more articulate. In other lands, they are not content to sit with folded hands and a blank mind in times of stress and strain. Neither are they so patient as to remain mute and refrain from voicing the sentiments which are uppermost in their minds and hearts. It is not so with the backward classes here in India. None will deny that, despite the progress of education, the mass of the people are passive and inarticulate. That is the best reason why the Government of India should act for them. Its attitude must be that of a parent. But the educated classes are the only persons to whom it can look to interpret the thoughts and feelings of the inarticulate masses. It may be that such articulation is incomplete; it may be incompletely informed. But in a Government which is alien and, therefore, naturally incapable of correctly or adequately gauging the sentiments and wishes of the inarticulate, the duty of a faithful and correct representation devolves on the educated. As to the articulate classes, other than the educated Indians, there are the European merchants, bankers, planters, etc., who can speak only for their respective interests. For many years past, especially during the last quarter of a century, a conflict of interests has arisen between the indigenous population and the population which is foreign. This conflict, unfortunately, has been greatly instrumental in creating jealousy, friction and many undesirable consequences, the principal of which was the great unrest so noticeable, a few short years ago. It is transparent to every impartial examiner of Indian polity, as pursued by the State, that these foreign interests have, in the first instance, more or less swayed the State. We cannot be blind to the fact that the Government has been now and again too greatly influenced by them, especially on economic problems, two of which are railway and irrigation, which only recently we discussed fully. But leaving aside the past, India to-day is on the crest of a sea of economic trouble which bodes ill to all interests, indigenous and non-indigenous. In the face of such a crisis, all classes and conditions of people must sink their private and personal interests and unite for action with a common heart for the common good to see how far, with the aid of the State, may the effects consequent on the war, involving perhaps disasters far-reaching in their effects, to rich and poor alike, to producers as well as consumers, to middlemen as well as final distributors of products, be averted or minimised. Ulster and the Nationalists have, in the United Kingdom, sunk their private and public differences in order to stand shoulder to shoulder by the side of the State. Here India has proclaimed to the world that she, too, stands shoulder to shoulder, in the defence of the great Empire whose existence is threatened by a hollow-sounding tyrant, and is prepared to undergo all the sacrifices compatible with her relatively poorer resources and energies. This, then, is not the time to add to the troubles of the State. This is not the time for waging fiscal wars, bloodless though they be, and that with the goose quill merely rather than with the sabre, the lance, and gunpowder.

It is the primary duty of everyone, Indian or non-Indian to bear this in mind. On the other hand, the country looks to the Government to rise to the height of this critical occasion, to realise fully its responsibilities, and to see that no sectional interests are in any way allowed to dominate its deliberations. That would be disastrous and recoil on it with consequences which we fear to describe. That the Government is alive to its responsibilities we need not doubt. And we have abiding faith in the wisdom, justice and fair-mindedness of the Viceroy, that he will not allow partisan or personal interests, be they Indian or non-Indian, to sway the deliberations of his Government, while endeavouring to formulate measures to relieve apprehended economic disasters in all trades and manufactures. It is not as if the cotton trade alone were threatened. It is not the case that Cotton is the King in this country. It may be one of the six or seven kings, which sustain the inland and foreign trade of this country. Apart from the trade of cotton manufactures, which is certainly of greater importance to the population at large than the trade in the mere raw material, there are jute and jute manufactures. There is the immense and valuable trade in rice and wheat, in a variety of oil seeds, in tea, in hides and skins and so on. As we observed the other day, two-thirds of our export trade is comprised of these staple commodities. All are in the same boat. All are hit, and each trade, whether in raw materials or manufactures, has its special grievances. All are suppliants before the Government for financial aid and such remedial measures of a financial character as may be taken must be formulated for all and not for one or two. The case of King Cotton in America stands altogether in a different category, as it does also in Liverpool. And Lancashire's export trade in cotton manufactures, again, stands in a different position. The analogy sought to be drawn from those instances is incorrect and hardly founded on fact. It will not bear a moment's examination. The primary duty and responsibility of the Indian Government is clear. Rhadamanthus like, it should accord equal consideration to all classes of trades and manufactures, so the grave reproach may not be brought against it, that it has formulated remedial measures to favour one or two classes against others equally demanding relief.

THE KOMAGATA MARU TRAGEDY.

No announcement is yet forthcoming of the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the Komagata Maru affair. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will not make the mistake of ignoring the very strong feeling that exists throughout the country in regard to this matter and the dissatisfaction that has been caused by the jejune communiqué of the Bengal Government which leaves so much unsaid. The feeling is not confined by any means to the Sikh community or the Indian community as a whole. In this connection, we find the "Indian Planter's Gazette," a well-known and old-established journal in Calcutta, which represents exclusively European views, and that, as a rule, with great force of language and ability, quoting with approval our article, in which we emphasized the necessity for some further light on the affair than that supplied by the Bengal Government. The "Planter's Gazette" makes the grave accusation against the Bengal Government of having deliberately attempted to prevent the press from publishing details of the affair, and it goes on to say:—

But despite this attempt to gag the press, further details were published by certain newspapers, although full disclosures were not made, which, notwithstanding all precautions taken by the officials, became public property by means of disclosures made by private individuals, who were either present on the spot when the occurrence took place or gained information immediately after it from those who witnessed the fight. The natural result has been that the official communiqué has been to a certain extent discredited, on the ground that it has not disclosed the true facts that led the unfortunate Sikhs to resort to the use of their firearms. We cannot vouch for the truth of the rumour which is current throughout Calcutta, that some of the parawallahs in their excitement gave vent, on the spur of the moment, to a term of abuse which the Sikhs considered the grossest insult which could possibly have been levelled at them, and it was to avenge this insult that the firearms of the Sikhs came into play. If there is any truth in this statement, then it was the duty of the police officers to have held their men in check and strictly forbidden them to open their mouths. We hold no brief for the Sikhs, but fair play is a jewel, and as will be noted from the extracts which we reproduce on another page from some of our contemporaries, public opinion is not inclined to view the official communiqué as a wholly reliable account of the circumstances which led to the outbreak on the part of the Sikhs.

There is a feeling among the public that strong efforts will be made to prevent any further enquiry into the matter on the ground that, not to uphold the official version published would be derogatory to the prestige of Government at the present juncture. But we can hardly believe that either Lord Hardinge or Lord Carmichael is the sort of man to be taken in by old-fashioned nonsense of that kind. The "Planter's Gazette" goes so far as to ask whether "the officials have completely lost their heads?" We think it extremely likely. They have had that habit in Bengal, as many an instance of bungle and blunder records. A sympathetic Governor and a Council Government notwithstanding, the leopard does not change his spots.

We cannot refrain from another quotation from the outspoken comments of the "Planter's Gazette," in reference to the hasty comments made by British journals in this country.

Is it compatible either with their dignity or with their responsibility to guide public opinion aright? Is the hostile spirit displayed by them consistent with that which has led Britain to join the war on the Continent? Does not such thoughtless blundering on their part give the very handle to the agitators which they want? Shame on these supposed leaders of light and learning, shame on their defiance of all the laws of journalistic etiquette. In contrast what do we find. Sikhs assembled in orderly mass meetings at Amritsar and Calcutta discussing the Budge Budge tragedy calmly, with cool heads, no heated brains nor undue excitement, and then after unruffled and mature deliberation passing resolutions expressing regret for the unfortunate incident, at the same time assuring the Government of the unswerving loyalty of the Sikh nation to his Majesty the King-Emperor. A perusal of the report of their proceedings at the abovementioned meetings only makes us admire the Sikhs more than ever. The assembly proved themselves true gentlemen, brave and loyal.

Notes of the Day

The Indian Troops.

Many people in India nowadays when they open their newspaper in the morning hope to find from it that the Indian troops now in France have actually joined the fighting line, and are contributing their effort to uphold the right, along with the rest of the fighting men of the Empire and our gallant Allies. The messages announcing the arrival of the first batch of our troops in France,—for a very simple calculation will prove that these messages could refer only to the first small contingent of the force which India is sending,—were dated twelve days ago, and, although Marseilles is a long way from the seat of fighting, and the fact that the troops would necessarily be given a rest before actually going to "the front," they may be there or thereabouts by now, and we may expect to hear any day that they have been actually under fire. That they will acquit themselves like soldiers, no one who has ever seen them at work or at play can have any doubt. But what has happened hitherto does tend to foster a doubt as to whether we shall hear as much of their doings in the field as we wish to, or as we have a right to expect.

Stories of the Fighting.

There are scores of English correspondents in the field, but they are not allowed to accompany the British forces, and have to get what they can haphazard in Paris, in Ghent, in Rouen, Havre and other places far from the actual fighting line. These correspondents have to glean news where, when and how they can, and the Home papers arriving by the past few mails have been full of little stories of the fighting,—mostly from French sources. The reason is simple. The correspondent in Paris, for instance, has to rely for his stories on the men who come in wounded, and these are mostly Frenchmen and their tales relate chiefly, as is to be expected, to the doings of the French troops. In the papers which we received last Friday were many of these fascinating little stories of the gallant deeds of our Allies. We find the narrators of them bewailing the fact that the refusal of the War Office to allow correspondents to be with our force, and the strict orders given to our officers and men alike "not to talk," make it doubtful whether the nation or future ages will ever know what splendid examples of courage and coolness are being given by British soldiers in this war.

What India Wants.

So far as Great Britain is concerned the defect is remedied in some degree by the fact that soldiers write home to their parents, relatives and friends telling their experiences, and giving many little vignettes which show that British officers and men are no whit behind their predecessors in bravery, and are proving the fact daily by deeds of daring on the field. India is in quite different case. Our soldier men here are drawn not from the towns but from the villages and hamlets, and even if they can and do write home telling their simple story of the great experiences they will pass through, and of gallant deeds they and their countrymen do, there are no enterprising local newspaper correspondents to go round and copy these letters, and then pass them on to the people living in the towns and cities. And yet we of the cities are anxious to know what our men are doing, how they are faring, and when they have taken part in a fight; whether it be as part of the forces engaged in a mighty battle or "on their own" in one of the many minor encounters which must occur almost daily, we should like to hear all about it. We hope the authorities have not lost sight of this side of the war, and that arrangements will be made so that we here, so many thousands of miles away, can follow the doings of the brave men India has sent to the aid of the Empire in the time of need.

Russians at Przemsyl.

It is to be hoped that the announcement, emanating officially from Vienna, that by rapid advance the Austrians have been able to reinforce and relieve the garrison at Przemsyl is exaggerated. Though it is evident that the Russians have met with a serious opposition before Przemsyl, in spite of Austrian reinforcements, the fortress is doomed to fall into Russian hands sooner or later. In order to appreciate the difficulties of the Russian advance on Przemsyl, it must not be forgotten that Przemsyl is a first-class fortress, on which the Austrians have spent much thought and agreat amount of money. It is situated on both banks of the San, which traverses the town of 54,000 inhabitants. The town itself is encompassed by a strongly fortified enciente, forming a redoubt for the whole body of the fortress. In a wide ring encircling the town are constructed forty-one detached forts, of which nine large and ten smaller ones are permanent, and sixteen large and six smaller ones are provisional structures. The permanent forts are all provided with armoured gun-turrets, and all the forts are mutually connected by a circular railway. Each group of forts is connected with the enceinte by transverse railways. The full armament is supposed to consist of over a thousand guns, and the garrison numbers from fifty to sixty thousand. Against a fortress of such strength a siege will be a long and difficult undertaking, and likely to delay considerably further operations. But unless Przemsyl falls into Russian hands it will be difficult for the Tsar's troops to make the dash either for Budapest or Cracow on which they have set their heart. Practically all the communications across the river San westward lead through the narrow defile between Jaroslav and Przemsyl and the banks of the river at all other places are wooded and marshy, while the whole country behind for a long distance is practically roadless and therefore little adapted for the advance of large armies.

SEQUEL TO A MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

ALLEGED PERJURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

A case came up before Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Poona, to-day, in which three accused, named Krishnaji Ganesh Waikar, Capt. Mohomed Khan, Honorary Magistrate, and Mohun Balakidass are charged under section 193, I. P. C., with perjury.

The case is an off-shoot of another which was heard by Mr. Leatham, Assistant Collector, Poona, in May this year when Bikubhai Mulchand and seventeen others were charged with forgery of proxy papers at a bye-election of the Poona City Municipality held on the 25th January, 1913. After a hearing lasting several days the accused were discharged as the sanction of the Sessions Judge who had granted the application of one Hiralal Dhanjibhai to have the election of Bikubhai Mulchand set aside, had not been obtained. This has since been obtained but is at present subject of an appeal in the High Court of Bombay.

On the case coming to-day counsel for the defence asked for an adjournment on these grounds but the Magistrate ruled that the cross-examination of witnesses might be reserved pending this decision.

The evidence of Mr. M. O.Gorman, City Police Inspector, went to show that K. G. Waikar had made the following false statement when on oath before the Sessions Judge, Poona:—"I personally met all ladies in the matter of taking their proxies and the said ladies made their thumb impressions in my presence. Proxy of Bayabai Komjinappa might have been obtained (Exhibit No. 51) in the same proxy. I met the said lady personally." Witness continuing said he found that the woman Bayabai had died some seven or eight years ago. Mohun Bulakidass, Mr. O'Gorman said, had deposed that Bayabai made her thumb impression in his presence, while Capt. Mohomed Khan had signed a false declaration and had said that he used to ask ladies (including Bayabai), when they were making their thumb impression, whether they had duly made their thumb impression. On their assuring him that they had he used to make his signature. He used to take admission of every lady. The evidence of the two other witnesses, one relation of Bayabai, went to prove that the woman in question had died eight years ago. Copies of the accused's statements made in the Sessions Court were also produced. The case has been postponed.

ANTWERP NOT YET FULLY TAKEN.

TWENTY-FOUR FORTS STILL RESISTING.

FAILURE OF THE GERMAN WEDGE MOVEMENT.

ALLIES' LINE STILL INTACT.

RUSSIAN NAVAL LOSS IN THE BALTIC.

Previous messages had led us to believe that Antwerp was entirely in the hands of the Germans but a communique issued in Paris on Monday afternoon states that this is not the case. According to this cable the Germans only occupy the suburbs and twenty-four forts on both banks of the Scheldt are resisting energetically.

The battle of the Aisne is still progressing favourably to the Allies, and it is apparent that the German attempt to drive a wedge into the Allied line has been fruetrated. The point of the wedge was at Lassigny, which to-day's messages describe as the Germans' last stronghold. The towns of Albert and Roye, which have been the centre of the hottest fighting during the past fortnight, are now nothing but a heap of ruins.

The Russians have sustained a naval loss in the Baltic, one of the cruisers and its crew of 568 having been sunk by German submarines.

In East Prussia there is little change to report, although an Austrian report states that the rapid advance of their troops has relieved Przemysl, and that reinforcements have entered the town.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 12, 6 p.m.

A further communiqué issued in Paris this afternoon says that twenty-four Antwerp forts on both banks of the Scheldt are resisting energetically. The Germans as yet only occupy the suburbs.

GERMANS OCCUPY GHENT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13, 3-5 a.m.

The Germans have occupied Ghent. Uhlans have arrived at Zelzaete, half-way between Antwerp and Bruges.

BELGIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

The Belgian troops who crossed the frontier are estimated to number twenty-thousand.

KING AND QUEEN WITH BELGIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Reuter learns that King Albert accompanied the British and Belgian troops in their retirement. His Majesty was accompanined throughout by the Queen. It is not likely that her Majesty will leave while the King remains, as he intends, with His Army.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Belgian Legation states that the Queen of the Belgians is still in Belgium.

CONDITIONS IN ANTWERP.

OVER TWENTY FIRES IN THE CITY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A "Times" message from Belgium says that on the 11th instant twenty-four Antwerp forts were still holding out in the face of a continuous bombardment. Over twenty fires could be seen in the city yesterday evening.

Dutch visitors to Antwerp say that the Germans so far have not plundered the city, which is well-policed.

The Germans are anxious that the inhabitants shall return; but there is no general tendency in this direction. German officers are most polite, and salute the passers-by.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND.

PARIS, Oct. 13, 12-5 a.m.

It was officially stated at eleven last night that no details were available regarding the violent attacks on the front.

"We gained ground at many points and lost ground nowhere."

THE LAST STRONGHOLD.

TOWNS BLOTTED OUT

PARIS, Oct. 12.

In the theatre of the hottest fighting of the past fortnight, the town of Albert is a heap of ruins, and Roye no longer exists.

Lassigny was the enemy's last stronghold, being the point of the wedge which the Germans were endeavouring to drive into the Allied line.

A telegram published yesterday stated that a German flag had been captured at Lassigny.

CAVALRY ACTIONS CONTINUE.

ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS IN THE CENTRE

LONDON, Oct. 12, 5-30 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that cavalry actions on our left continue in the districts of La Bassée and Hazebrouck.

The enemy between Arras and the Oise attempted several attacks which failed, notably at Lassigny and Roye.

We have made some progress in the centre on the right bank of the Aisne, and east and south-east of Verdun.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

FRENCH MARINES WIN AN ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 6-40 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that the enemy made a night attack in the Vosges near Saint Die, but were repulsed.

A flag was taken yesterday belonging to the 49th Pomeranian Regiment.

A fierce engagement took place on the ninth and tenth when a brigade of French Marines killed two hundred of the enemy, and took five hundred prisoners. Our losses were only nine killed, and forty wounded.

Fighting is proceeding in East Prussia with the greatest desperation, and artillery duels continue with the enemy's columns on the Vistula.

AIRSHIP ATTACKS ON PARIS.

DEFENSIVE AIR CORPS BEING FORMED

PARIS, Oct. 12, 5-30 p.m.

A communiqué says an aeroplane dropped six bombs to-day. It is pursued by five French aeroplanes. A defensive air-corps is being formed in Paris.

The damage to the Notre Dame consisted of six small beams in the roof being smashed, the northern transept part of the roof being torn away, and the frame of the clock pierced.

THE PARIS BOMBS.

PARIS, Oct. 12, 9 p.m.

To-day's bombs were incendiary, and not explosive. No damage was done.

CASUALTY LISTS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

Wounded.—Capt. J. N. Crawford, Inniskilling Fusiliers; Major Goren, South Lancs; Lieut. W. R. Harrison, Field Artillery; Lieut. D.. P. Laing, Royal Irish; Second Lieut. P. Myburgh, Field Artillery; Lieut. G. K. Smith, Coldstreams.

Wounded and Missing.—Second Lieut. F. A. Sampson, Royal Fusiliers..

Missing.—Second Lieut. G. Oliphant, West Ridings..

According to Unofficial Reports Wounded and Prisoners.—Major G. Ewart, South Lancs; Lieut. Stewart-Cox, Field Artillery.

Pioneers.—Capt. Barber-Starkey, Field Artillery; Lieut. E. S. Hamilton, Medicals; Capt. A. J. Hargreaves, Somerset L.I., Capt. H. F. Spence Middlesex

Rejoined.—Capt. R. P. Morrison, Royal Scots; Second Lieut. M. J. O'Donovan, Irish Fusiliers.

The Press Bureau issues the following list of prisoners received from Germany:—

Capt. W. Beaman, Major P. Collingwood, Major W. B. Fry, Lieut. J. Furness, Lieut. Hattersley, Lieut. H. Hills, Capt. J. P. Lynch, Lieut. L. Routh, Captain Sutcliff and Lieutenants A. J. Brown, P. P. Butler, J. L. Lauder, and A. Preston, all of the Army Medical Corps.

Major W. Davy, Middlesex; Major E. H. Jones, R. A., Captain C. Leech, Field Artillery; Major A. Nutt, Field, Artillery; Lieut. R. Peek, 9th Lancers Lieut.-Col. C. F. Stevens, Field Artillery; and Lieut. J. E. Younger, Field Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following officers have died of wounds:—Lieutenant Brooke, Irish Guards, and Major P. Hastings, West Kents.

THE LATE KING OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 6-10 p.m.

The Press in Berlin and Vienna thinks that the death of King Carol of Roumania will not influence the situation.

ITALY'S NEW WAR MINISTER.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is stated in Rome that General Zuppelli, new Minister of War, belongs to the Italian Irredentist Party.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 5-10 a.m.

President Wilson announces that he has made no direct peace representations to any Powers since his original Note tendering his good offices.

REFUSED A CHANCE OF LIFE.

FRENCH BOY'S REVENGE ON GERMAN BULLY.

According to the Paris corrspondent of the "Central News", M. Pauliat, Senator for the Cher Department, relates the following story of a young French lad's heroism, for the accuracy of which he vouches.

The scene was the village of Lourches, near Douchy, which had been occupied by Prussians. A German officer had insulted the wife of a miner in her cottage, in a corner of which a French non-commissioned officer wounded by a fragment of shell, was lying on a rough cot. The soldier in a frenzy of indignation killed the officer with his revolver. He was seized, and soldiers made ready to shoot him.

At this moment a French lad, Emile Despres, aged 14 entered the cottage, and the condemned man asked him for a drop of water. The lad brought a glass and was immediately brutally beaten. His eyes were bandaged and he was placed with his countryman for execution.

Then the German officer in charge suddenly changed his mind, and taking the handkerchief from the boy's eyes, put a gun into his hand and told him he would spare his life if he would shoot the non-commissioned officer. The boy took the rifle, made as if to present it at his friend, and then turning suddenly shot dead the officer.

The child was immediately transfixed with bayonets and riddled with bullets, and the non-commissioned officer shared his fate.

SENSATION AT TRIESTE.

IF ITALY DECLARES WAR.

AUSTRIAN REPRISALS.

SITUATION REGARDED AS SERIOUS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Oct. 12, 6-35 p.m.

The "Messaggero" reports a serious situation at Trieste.

It says the Governor has ordered the police to make a list of a thousand prominent Italian citizens who are destined to imprisonment in Austrian fortresses in the event of Italy declaring war, and that the Austrian Government, in a manifesto, announces that the least manifestation in favour of Italy will be punished by shooting without trial, also accompanied by the hanging of Trieste Deputies and seven prominent persons.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13, 5-10 a.m.

It is officially stated that fighting has begun on the left bank of the Vistula in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

OUTPOST ENGAGEMENTS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

DIVISION ON THE MARCH DISPERSED BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.

The situation in East Prussia is unchanged. There have been several outpost engagements on the left bank of the Vistula. The Austrian troops form a mass operating in different directions.

The Russian cavalry succeeded in surprising and dispersing by cross fire a division on the march.

PRZEMSYL RELIEVED.

RAPID AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is officially stated in Vienna that the rapid Austrian advance has relieved Przemsyl, and that reinforcements have entered the town.

RUSSIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

ROME, Oct. 12.

An Austro-Hungarian communique confirms that the Russians have entered Transylvania. It is reported that the Hungarian Government intends to grant autonomy in Transylvania in order to prevent an insurrection.

BELGRADE HALF DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

An eye-witness from Belgrade says that half the city has been destroyed after eleven weeks' bombardment, but that it is still resisting bravely.

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.

VENICE, Oct. 12, 6-10 p.m.

Cholera is rapidly spreading into the remotest districts of Austria.

IMPETUS TO RECRUITING.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 5-25 a.m.

The fall of Antwerp has given an impetus to recruiting. Yesterday was the busiest day for the last three weeks in the recruiting centres.

A LONG WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Harrow yesterday, deprecated the opinion that the war would be over by Christmas. He believed that more than one Christmas would pass before the troops returned home.

LORD PENTLAND ON TOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 13.

Lord Pentland and party left Ooty this afternoon by motor to Mettupalaiyam en route to Madras whence he will proceed on a lengthy tour in Cochin, Travancore, North Malabar, and South Canara on the 15th, returning to Madras on 10th November.

Lady Pentland will leave here on the 17th to accompany the Governor during his visit to Cochin and Travancore States.

HOW LEMBERG FELL.

NARRATIVE OF AN ENGLISHMAN

A graphic story of the fall of Lemberg as given by an Englishman who has arrived at Petrograd is published in the "Daily Mail." He says:

"I am an engineer, and with a friend had a business in Lemberg. About a week before the arrival of the Russians we were suddenly sent for by the Austrian police and conveyed to prison. All our money was confiscated. We were kept for five days without food. Only water was supplied to us. We were released, in an exhausted state, during the panic which broke out on the approach of the Russian Army.

"No defence of the town was attempted. The Russians gave the demoralised Austrian military authorities three days in which to evacuate the place in order that the inhabitants might be spared the horrors of a bombardment. The Russians made some show of opening a bombardment. I should say it was only a feint; no shells seemed to fall in the town. The noise terrified the citizens, 35,000 of whom bolted helter-skelter. The Jewish community was particularly alarmed, owing to the lying stories concerning the Russians in the Austrian papers. Bankers escaped with money belonging to other people, and savings bank boxes of poor people, were broken open. Nobody was allowed to leave by train for Vienna unless he or she could deposit at the railway station £200 'to be returned on reaching the capital.' Passengers for Budapest had to deposit £40.

"There were pitiful sights in the streets. Wounded Austrian soldiers, disabled in the arms or legs, shoeless and almost in rags, begged for bread. The utter disorganisation of the Austrian military administration and the state of chaos into which the Austrian war commissariat degenerated are beneath all criticism. The Austrian Army proved to be a disunited and unwilling mass of men, of whom large numbers were only too delighted to throw down their arms and surrender to the Russians.

"The Russian Army entered Lemberg in splendid condition. It was attended by an enormous provision train, with every requisite in abundance. The inhabitants, especially the Ruthenian Slavs, met the Czar's soldiers with demonstrations of delight, showering flowers on them and kissing the hands of the officers."

HANSA LINER IN DISGUISE

PURSUED AND CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Tanda which is being converted into the hospital ship Madras, has just completed her maiden voyage which was not altogether uneventful.

Her first experience after leaving Hongkong on the 25th August was to be held up by a Japanese cruiser who however allowed her to proceed after her nationality had been ascertained. Nothing very unusual occurred after this until the 17th September when the Tanda discovered a Hansa liner sailing under the guise of a British vessel and conveyed the information to the Japanese wireless station at Formosa with the result that the disguised ship was pursued and captured.

After this there was some delay en route owing to the news of the depredations of the Emden and it was not till the Tanda arrived at Negapatam that she learned that she was intended in future to be the hospital ship Madras.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ROYE.—20 miles of Compiègne.

LASSIGNY.—15 miles north of Compiègne.

ALBERT.—15 miles north-west of Peronne.

HAZEBROUCK.—In the French dep. of Nord, 28 miles W.-N.-W. of Lille.

ARRAS.—About 40 miles north-east of Amiens.

VERDUN.—35 miles W. of Metz.

ST. DIE.—In the Vosges, 50 miles S.E. of Nancy.

PRZEMSYL.—A fortified town in Galicia, 56 miles W. of Lemberg.

TRANSYLVANIA.—Formerly an Austrian principality, since 1868 an integral part of Hungary, is fenced by the Carpathians from Galicia and Roumania.

TRIESTE.—An Austrian sea-port on the Adriatic, at the head of the Gulf of Trieste an arm of the Gulf of Venice, 370 miles S.S.W. of Vienna.

BELGRADE.—The capital of Servia.

WARSHAW.—The capital of Russian Poland in the Vistula. 330 miles E. of Berlin and 700 miles S.W. of Petrograd.

A MADRAS VOLUNTEER GETS COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Major W. Donald Smith of the Madras Volunteer Guards has been granted commission in the regular army service.

Two other gentlemen from Madras, sons of Mr. R. M. Thorley, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari stationed at Trichinopoly, have also secured commissions, the elder in the Territorials and younger on the Army Service Corps. The two young men were in England qualifying as engineers.

TOBACCO FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Mr. H. S. Framjee of Cawnpore has given a handsome present of 160 pounds per month prepared tobacco for Indian soldiers on the battlefield in Europe. The present has been accepted and Mr. Framjee thanked by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

RUSSIAN NAVAL LOSS.

CRUISER SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

LOSS OF THE CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1-35 a.m.

German submarines sank the Russian cruisers Pallada with all the crew on Sunday in the Baltic.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13, 12-5 a.m.

It is officially stated that German submarines on Saturday attacked the cruiser Admiral Makaroff which was searching a suspicious fishing-boat.

The submarines fired torpedoes but missed the Admiral Makaroff.

The submarines on Sunday attacked the cruisers Pallada and Bayan, which were patrolling the Baltic.

Both immediately fired heavily but one submarine torpedoed the Pallada which sank, all crew perishing.

The Pallada was an armoured cruiser built in 1906. She had a displacement of 7,775 tons, and was engined to run at 21 knots an hour. She carried a crew of 568 men.

"EUROPE AWAITS REPLY."

M. Romain Roland, the author of the celebrated "Jean Christophe," has addressed, through the "Gazette de Lausanne," an open letter to Herr Gerhart Hauptmann, the famous German writer.

"M. Roland is a personal friend of Herr Hauptmann, and was in recent years an ardent admirer of the German genius and advocate of Franco-German friendship," says the "Daily News." "Even now he refuses to stigmatise the entire German nation as barbarians, but, referring to the treatment meted out by the German army to the Belgian people, he says in his letter:

"The ferocity with which you are treating this generous nation, whose sole crime is that it is defending to the last breath its independence and justice, just as you yourselves, Germans, did in 1813—this is beyond words. The indignation of the whole world is rising. Keep these violences for us, the French, your real enemies. But to proceed in this atrocious manner against your victims, against this little unfortunate and innocent Belgian nation—what a disgrace!

"But not content with wreaking your vengeance upon living Belgium, you are waging war also on the dead, on the glory of centuries. You are bombarding Malines, you are setting fire to Rubens. Louvain is no longer anything but a heap of cinders—Louvain, with its art and science treasures, the holy city. Who are you, then and by what name do you wish to be called, Hauptmann—you who repudiate the name of barbarians? Are you the descendants of Goethe or of Attila? . . .

"'In the name of Europe, of which you have till now been one of the most illustrious champions—in the name of civilisation, for which the greatest of men have been fighting for centuries—in the name of the very honour of the Germanic race, I adjure you, Gerhart Hauptmann, I call upon you and the German intellectual elite, among whom I count so many friends, to protest with your last energy against the crime which falls upon you.

"'If you do not do it, you will prove one or the other of two things—either that you approve (and then the public opinion of the world will destroy you) or that you are impotent to raise your voice against the Huns who order you about. In this latter case, by what right can you still pretend that you are fighting for the cause of human liberty and progress?' . . .

"I await your reply, Hauptmann—a reply that should be an act. Together with myself the public opinion of Europe is awaiting it. Thank of it; at such a moment silence is itself an act."

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE BANK

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

At a largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the Punjab Co-operative Bank, held at Amritsar on Sunday, it was resolved that the bank be wound up voluntarily. Rai Bahadur Jaikissen Das, Lala Mulkh Raj, Rai Sahib Khosal Chand and Pandit Balak Ram Pandya were appointed honorary liquidators for the purpose of winding up the Company. As liquidation is to be done to the extent of paying off the deposits only, the general board has not been dissolved but will continue to help in the work of liquidation without remuneration. It is stated that the bank has ample resources in its investments and it is being wound up merely for want of cash with a view to restarting, after satisfaction of all claims of creditors, with its existing capital and reserves. It was further resolved that the liquidators be requested to place a scheme of liquidation by the way of adjustment of deposits and credits by transferrence of loans, or by acceptance of first mortgage debentures against the property of debtors and their transfer to creditors, or their payment in cash before an extraordinary meeting of shareholders within six weeks after holding of the first statutory meeting of the creditors.

LORD KITCHENER ON THE WAR.

A TONE OF QUIET CONFIDENCE

PATRIOTISM OF THE EMPIRE

In the House of Lords on September 18, Earl Kitchener made a statement on the general military situation and paid a warm tribute to the leadership of Sir John French. In the course of his speech Earl Kitchener said:—

Your lordships will expect that some statement should be made by me on the general military situation before the Session ends, and I will, therefore, endeavour as briefly as possible to supplement the remarks which I had the honour to address to your lordships' House three weeks ago.

SIR J. FRENCH'S LEADERSHIP.

I need not retell the story of the British Expeditionary Force in France, which has been read and appreciated by us all in Sir John French's dispatch. The quiet restraint of his account of their achievements only brings into relief the qualities which enabled our troops successfully to carry out the most difficult of all military operations. There is, however, one aspect to this feat of arms upon which the despatch is naturally silent. I refer to the consummate skill and calm courage of the Commander-in-Chief himself (cheers) in the conduct of this strategic withdrawal in the face of vastly superior forces. His Majesty's Government appreciate to the full the value of the service which Sir John French has rendered to this country and to the cause of the Allies, and I may perhaps be permitted here and now, on their behalf, to pay a tribute to his leadership, as well as to the marked ability of the generals under his command, and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men of the Expeditionary Force.

THE GERMAN RETIREMENT.

As your lordships are aware the tide has now turned, and for some days past we have received the gratifying intelligence of the forced retirement of the German armies. The latest news from Sir John French does not materially change the published statement describing the military situation. In his telegram Sir John reports that the troops are all in good heart and are ready to move forward when the moment arrives. The gallant French armies, with whom we are so proud to be co-operating, will receive every support from our troops in their desire effectually to clear their country of the invading foe, and the undaunted and vigilant activity of the Belgian Army in the north materially conduces to this end. I would also like to take this opportunity of offering our respectful congratulations to Russia upon the conspicuous successes which have added fresh lustre to her arms. Although, therefore, we have good grounds for quiet confidence, it is only right that we should remind ourselves that the struggle is bound to be a long one, and that it behoves us strenuously to prosecute our labours in developing our armed forces to carry on and bring to a successful issue the mighty conflict in which we are engaged.

TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

There are now in the field rather more than six divisions of British troops and two cavalry divisions. These are being, and will be, maintained at full strength by a steady flow of reinforcements. To meet the wastage of war in this field force our reserve units are available. To augment the Expeditionary Force further Regular divisions and additional cavalry oversea garrisons, whose places, where necessary, will be taken by Territorial troops, who with fine patriotism, have volunteered to exchange a home for an Imperial service obligation. On their way from India are certain divisions from the Indian Army, composed of highly-trained and very efficient troops, and a body of cavalry, including regiments of historic fame. The Dominions beyond the seas are sending us freely of their best. Several divisions will be available formed of men who have been locally trained in the light of the experience of the South African War, and, in the case of Australia and New Zealand, under the system of general national training introduced a few years ago.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

In the response to the call for recruits for the new armies it is considered necessary to raise we have had a most remarkable demonstration of the energy and patriotism of the young men of this country. We propose to organize this splendid material into four new armies, and, although it takes time to train an army, the zeal and good will displayed will greatly simplify our task. If some of those who have so readily come forward have suffered inconvenience, they will not, I am sure, allow their ardour to be damped. They will reflect that the War Office has had in a day to deal with as many recruits as were usually forthcoming in twelve months. No effort is being spared to meet the influx of soldiers, and the War Office will do its utmost to look after them and give them the efficient training necessary to enable them to join their comrades in the field. The divisions of the first two armies are now collected at our training centres; the Third Army is being formed on new camping grounds; the Fourth Army is being created by adding to the establishment of the reserve battalions, from which the units will be detached and organized similarly to the other three armies. The whole of the Special Reserve and extra Special Reserve units will be maintained at their full establishments as feeders to the Expeditionary Force. In addition to the four new armies a considerable number of what may be designated local battalions have been specially raised by the public-spirited initiative of cities, towns, or individuals. Several more are in course of formation, and I have received many offers of this character. The Territorial Force is making great strides in efficiency and will before many months be ready to take a share in the campaign. This force is proving its military value to the Empire by the willing subordination of personal feelings to the public good in the acceptance of whatever duty may be assigned to it in any portion of the Empire. A division has already left for Egypt, a brigade for Malta, and a garrison for Gibraltar. The soldierlike qualities evinced by the force are an assurance to the Government that they may count to the full upon its readiness to play its part wherever the exigencies of the military situation may demand. Nor must I omit to refer to the assistance which we shall receive from the division of the gallant Royal Marines and bluejackets now being organized by my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty; their presence in the field will be very welcome, for their fighting qualities are well known.

THE SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

The creation of the new armies referred to is fraught with considerable difficulties, one of which is the provision of regimental officers. I hope the problem of supplying officers may be solved by the large numbers coming forward to fill vacancies, and by promotions from the non-commissioned officer ranks of the Regular forces. In a country which prides itself on its skill in, and love of, outdoor sports, we ought to be able to find sufficient young men who will train and qualify as officers under the guidance of the nucleus of trained officers which we are able to provide from India and elsewhere. If any retired officer competent to train troops has not yet applied or has not received an answer to a previous application, I hope he will communicate with me at the War Office in writing. But our chief difficulty is one of material rather than *personnel*. It would not be in the public interest that I should refer in greater detail to this question, beyond saying that strenuous endeavours are being made to cope with the unprecedented situation, and that, thanks to the public spirit of all grades in the various industries affected to whom we have appealed to co-operate with us, and who are devoting all their energy to the met with all possible speed.

I am confident that by the spring we shall task, our requirements will, I feel sure, be have ready to take the field armies which will be well trained and will prove themselves formidable opponents to the enemy. The Government fully recognize the fine spirit which animates those who have come forward to fight for their country, and will spare no effort to secure that everything is done that can be done to enable them worthily to contribute to the ultimate success of our arms. (Cheers.)

The Secretary of State for War concluded his speech by giving details of the increase in the separation allowances made to wives of soldiers, both Regular and Territorial, which Mr. Asquith had announced in the House of Commons.

TRIBUTE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Marquess of Lansdowne.—I feel that it would be almost impertinent on my part to say a word after the extraordinarily interesting statement to which we have just listened. But I should be sorry if complete silence on our part lent itself to the interpretation that we are indifferent to the great topics which the Secretary of State for War has dealt with in his speech. May we be permitted to say that we regard with profoundest admiration and gratitude what the noble field-marshal described as the great feat of arms which has been accomplished by the British force since its arrival at the seat of war, and to add also that we share the feelings which the noble and gallant lord has expressed with regard to the immense services rendered by Sir John French to this country, services which he, of course could not bear witness to in the dispatch he sent home? (Cheers.) There are only two other remarks which, with great deference, I would venture to make. One has reference to the noble and gallant lord's statement in regard to the response made to his appeal to the country for recruits. That response has been memorable and admirable and, considering the immense influx of recruits which have come in, we can scarcely be surprised that in the early days the strain should have been rather greater than either the War Office or the local authorities were able to cope with. But we have every reason to believe that that has been corrected, and I have no doubt that all will now go smoothly and well. We have all heard with the greatest satisfaction the announcement that the separation allowances to the wives of Regulars and Territorials are to be considerably increased. (Hear, hear.) Considering what our soldiers are doing for us at the seat of war, the least we can do is to provide liberally for the relatives whom they have left behind in this country. (Cheers.)

EXODUS FROM PARIS.

Photo by Topical Press.

During the first week of September the exodus from Paris began in view of the approach of the enemy.

SERVIA'S WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

THE HOSPITAL AT NISCH.

Walking in the grounds, attended by Red Cross Nurses.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

CALL TO BAR AND CHAMBER STUDY DURING LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

The Secretary of State has now finally approved of the rules governing the scheme for the encouragement of the mmbers of the Indian Civil Service to take call to the bar and course of reading in chambers, while on leave, and these rules are about to be issued by the Government of India.

RESERVE OFFICERS FO INDIAN ARMY

100 RANGOON VOLUNTEERS AS APPLICANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

About a hundred volunteers attended the Brigade Office yesterday morning in response to the notice of the General Officer Commanding the Rangoon Brigade in connection with the recent order of the Commander-in-Chief of India for the appointment of reserve officers for the Indian Army. It is understood that the recommendations will be forwarded by the Brigade Commander to the Commander-in-Chief through the military channels.

"HOMELESS."

Photo by Central News.

This pitiable picture was taken at Termonde near Antwerp which is now only a heap of ruins, and shows a poor woman with her three children working amongst the ruins of the town. In addition to losing their homes the poor children have also lost their father who has been killed in action.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

General Nogi's Prophesy.

"The Englishman."—Perhaps there has never been a war regarding which so many prophecies have been made. One of the most interesting of these was the opinion expressed some years ago by that great Japanese military strategist, General Nogi, who, at the time of the siege of Port Arthur, accurately located the battlefield whereon the future of Europe would be fought out and settled for all time. His words were: "I believe that the world will witness a great war, which will have all Europe for its battle ground, and will settle the Franco-German question and the Anglo-German rivalry. France and Germany will meet in this last decisive conflict on the Belgian plains probably near Waterloo, the only spot which will permit of the evolution of the immense armies which will face each other. At the present time (1905) the French and German frontiers are too strongly fortified for either people to force its way through. I have little doubt as to the result of the war. France will beat Germany on land, and England will crush Germany at sea. This war will be the last in Europe for many a day, perhaps for ever. The German States will emerge from it so exhausted and so terrified that they will have no other object than to form some sort of condition that may in the future obviate the recurrence of any such catastrophe."

India and the War.

"The Ceylon Independent."—There is no doubt that one of the results of the present war will be recognition of the true place which India should occupy in the British Empire, no longer as a mere dependant, but as an equal bearing Imperial burdens, willing to spend and to be spent in the service of the Empire. It would be more than inhuman, if at the close of the war the self-governing Colonies do not recognise that they should change their policy with reference to Indians. What agitation and representation had failed to win, India will win by service. Such calculations we say have not entered into the counsels of Indian Princes and peoples. If they did, the offer of their resources would not be so unstinted and so spontaneous. India is not coming forward as a hireling pressing for better terms, but she is offering what true sons of the Empire should offer. She has eclipsed even the generous sacrifices of the self-governing Colonies. Hereafter there is no doubt that no schemes of Imperial federation could possibly ignore India. If India has reason to be proud of England, England has to be proud still more of her great and loyal dependency. The mistaken policy of the past that India should be treated as an inferior part of the Empire will, it is certain, be reversed at the close of the war.

The Inevitable End.

"The Englishman."—It is difficult to understand how the German forces, already fully occupied in the western theatre of the war, can find sufficient troops to hold a line of close upon three hundred miles in length, as she must hold it if she would prevent the descent upon her territory of the gathering hordes of Russia. Yet, seriously involved as her main armies must be in the east and the west, she is able to spare a sufficient force to attempt the storming of Antwerp. It is impossible not to admire this suicidal audacity, but no Power, however, strong, can suffer the enormous losses of men and material that Germany has suffered and prevail. Looking at the tremendous losses she has sustained and the vast fighting line she is compelled to maintain all around her, it is patent that Germany has already put forth her whole strength. The demands now being made upon her require nothing less. She must, then, have reached the point when her forces in the field will gradually decline in strength and capability. Her enemies, on the other hand, are daily growing in strength on the east as well as the west, and though the end may still be far it is inevitable; the complete defeat of Germany.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Servia's captives at work near Nisch.

THE BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

EVIDENCE OF SIR F. HALLIDAY AT INQUEST.

ORDER FOR FIRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The inquest opened here yesterday before the Coroner on Mr. Lomax, District Loco Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway and four Sikhs killed in the Budge-Budge affray. The principal witness, Sir F. Halliday, described the interview between Mr. Humphreys of the Punjab Police and Gurdit Singh. The latter refused to leave the Komagata Maru declaring that the Government was not going to send them to the Punjab. He refused to send a deputation to the station to see the time table to assure himself. Seventeen Mahomedan passengers asked the witness to help them to leave the ship. They complained that they were bullied by Gurdit and his Sikhs. They were placed in a train and when Sir Frederick returned he found the Sikhs were beginning to leave the vessel. Witness described how they refused to enter the train and about 250 set off for Calcutta. The Punjab police who were following them warned the witness and others not to pass through them as they had swords and axes. Sir Frederick accompanied the special train containing fifty Sikhs and the Mahomedans to Majerhat station and when he returned he learned that the main body of Sikhs had been turned back. At the railway station Sir William Duke told him he had secured another special train and the Sikhs were told to sit down. Witness had not been there for more than a minute when he heard a series of explosions from the midst of the Sikhs. Some thirty or forty revolvers or pistols were fired. Witness heard the sound of bullets passing over his head. The Sikhs rushed at the police and drove them back. The firing from the Sikhs still continued. Witness specially noticed one man loading a weapon which he was pretty sure was a Winchester repeater. By this time the Fusiliers had come up at the double.

Counsel for the Crown: Up to this time was firing returned by any of our men? I could not see.

Continuing, Sir Frederick said he made for the level crossing. Captain Moore asked witness if his men should fire. Witness answered "yes." Troops then commenced firing. Witness considered he had no other alternative but to give the order. Witness was shot in the foot just after Captain Moore had taken the order from him. Even after the Fusiliers had fired the Sikhs continued to fire from behind buildings and trees. Two Punjab police constables were being beaten to death near the railway Gumti. Witness sent for a file of soldiers to save the police. Two of them ran out and fired. Two Punjab police men were subsequently brought in wounded by the Sikhs. At this stage witness learned that Superintendent Eastwood had been wounded behind the fence. Witness went up to him and found that firing by Sikhs was still going on. Some of the Sikhs were hiding behind a shop and still firing.

After further evidence the enquiry was adjourned.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Mr. A. L. Hannay acts on the Madras High Court bench pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Sir A. White.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 17th instant for Dehra Dun whence he proceeds to Delhi where he arrives on November 2nd.

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THE DEVIL'S DOCTRINE.

THE KRUPP-KAISER-JUNKER COMBINATION AND GERMANY'S DOWNFALL.

In the following article which appears in the "Daily Chronicle" Sir Arthur Conan Doyle describes how a group of self-sufficient monomaniacs infected by the virus of madness over the ascendancy of Prussian militarism and eventually of the Pan-German faith have been for the last 20 years or more misguided the whole nation with misrepresentations and inaccurate informations, thus working them up to a high pitch of expectation, which has finally broken out in the shape of the present war. It will be the downfall of German militancy and retard her progress of the last 60 years, but the writer expresses the hope that spiritual Germany will be the better and stronger for it.

I have been interesting and exasperating myself, during a most untimely illness, by working through a part of the literature of German Imperial Expansion, writes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the "Daily Chronicle." I know that it is only a part, and yet when I look at this array—Treitschke and Bernhardi, Schiemann and Hasse, Bley, Sybel, Gross-Deutschland and Germania Triumphans—it represents a considerable body of thought. And it is the literature of the devil. Not one kindly sentiment, not one generous expression, is to be found within it. It is informed with passionate cupidity for the writer's country and unreasoning, indiscriminate hatred and jealously towards everything outside it—above all towards the British Empire. How could such a literature fail to bring about a world-coalition against the country which produced it! Were there no Germans who foresaw so obvious a result? The whole tendency of the doctrine is that Germany should, artichoke fashion, dismember the world. Not a word is said as to the world suddenly turning and dismembering her. But was not that the only protection against such monstrous teaching as these books contain?

THE VIRUS OF MADNESS.

You may object that these Imperialists were but a group of monomaniacs and did not represent the nation. But the evidence is the other way. They represented that part of the nation which counts in international politics—they represented the Kaiser and his circle, Von Tirpitz, and the Navy men, Krupp von Bohlen and the armour plated gang, the Universities where such doctrines were openly preached, the Army, the Junkers—all the noisy, aggressive elements whose voice has sounded of late years as the voice of Germany. All were infected by the same virus of madness which has compelled Europe to get them once for all into a strait jacket.

The actual policy of State was conducted on the very lines of these teachings, where the devilish doctrine that war should be for ever lurking in a statesman's thoughts, that he should be prepared to pounce upon a neighbour should it be in a state of weakness, and that no treaty or moral consideration should stay his hand, is repeated again and again as the very basis of all statecraft. At the time of the Agadir crisis we have the German Minister of Foreign Affairs openly admitting that he took the view of the fanatical Pan-Germans. "I am as good a Pan-German as you," said Kiderlen-Waechter to the representative of the League. Each was as good or as bad as the other, for all were filled with the same heady, pernicious stuff which has brought Europe to open chaos.

PAN-GERMANISM.

Where, now, is that "deep, patient Germany" of which Carlye wrote? Was ever a nation's soul so perverted, so fallen from grace! Read this mass of bombast—learned bombast of professors, vulgar bombast of Lokal-Anzeigers and the like, but always bombast. Wade thruogh the prophetic books with their assumption that Britain must perish and Germany succeed her; consult the scolding articles and lectures, so narrow, ungenerous and boastful in their tone, so utterly wanting in the deeper historical knowledge or true reading of a rival's character; see the insane Pan-German maps with their partitions of Europe for the year 1915 or thereabouts; study the lectures of the crazy professors, with their absurd assumption of accurate knowledge and their extraordinary knack of getting every fact as wrong as it could possibly be—take all this together, and then say whether any nation has ever in this world been so foolishly and utterly misled as have the Germans!

I have alluded to their knack of getting everything wrong. It is perfectly miraculous. One would not have thought it possible that people could be *always wrong*. So blinded have they been by hate that everything was distorted. Never even by accident did they stumble upon the truth. Let us take a list of their confident assertions—things so self-evident that they were taken for granted by the average journalist:—

The British Army was worthless; her presence on the Continent, even if it could come, was immaterial.

Britain herself was absolutely decadent Britain's commerce could be ruined by the German cruisers.

The United States would fall upon us if we were in trouble;

Canada and Australia were longing to break away from the Empire.

India loathed us.

The Boers were eager to reconquer South Africa.

The Empire was an artificial collection of States which must fly to piece at the first shock.

This was the nonsense which grave Berlin Professors of History ladled out to their receptive students. The sinister Treitschke, who is one of half dozen men who have torn down Imperial Germany just as surely as Roon, Bismarck and Moltke built it up, was the arghpriest of this cult. Like Nietzsche, whose moral teaching was the supplement to the Pan-German Material doctrine, Treitschke was not, by extraction, a German at all. Both men were of the magnetic Slav stock, dreamers of dreams and seers of visions—evil dreams and dark visions for the land in which they dwelt. With their magic flutes they have led the whole blind, foolish, conceited nation down that easy, pleasant path which ends in this abyss.

Neitzsche was, as his whole life proved a man upon the edge of insanity, who at last went obviously mad. Treitschke was a man of great brain power, who had an idée fixe—a monomania about Britain. So long as he raved in Berlin, Englishmen took no more notice than they do of an anarchist howling in the park; for it is the British theory that a man may say and think what he will so long as he refrains from doing. But Treitschke was always dangerous. He was magnetic, eloquent, enthusiastic, flashing wondrous visions of the future before his listeners, varying in beauty, but always alike in that they were seen across our prostrate body. Those who are in a position to judge, like the late Professor Cramb, say that his influence on young Germany could only be compared with that of Carlyle and Macaulay united in Great Britain. And now, after his death, his words have all sprung to deeds to the ruin of his own country and to the deep misfortune of ours. He used to visit England, this strange and sinister man, but as he was stone deaf his bodily presence brought him little nearer to us. With useless ears and jaundiced eyes he moved among us, returning to Berlin for the new Semester as ignorant as he had left it, to rail against us once again. He worked to harm us, and he has done so, but Lord! what is the worst that he has done to us compared with the irretrievable ruin that he has brought to his own country! He and Von Tirpitz, Count Bieberstein, Maximilian Harden and a few more, to say nothing of the head plotter of all—a fine Germany they will leave behind them! Treitschke is dead, and so is Bieberstein, but a good many of their dupes may live to see the day when Indian princes ride as conquerors down Unter den Linden and the shattered remains of the braggadocio statues of the Sieges Allée, that vulgar monument of bastard Imperialism, will expiate the honoured ashes of Louvain.

BRITAIN, THE HATED.

But the stupidity of it all—that is the consideration which comes in a wave to submerge every other aspect of the matter. For consider the situation: as lately as 1897 the European grouping was clear. The antagonists were already ranged. Russia had definitely taken her side with France; against them, equally definitely, were Germany and Austria, whilst Italy clearly was on an orbit by herself. War sooner or later was a certainty. Unattached, but with a distinct bias to Germany on racial, religious, and other grounds, lay Great Britain, the richest Power in the world, the ruler of the seas, and a nation which was historically tenacious and unconquerable in war. Was it not clear that the first interest of Germany was to conciliate such a Power and to make sure that if she were not an ally she would at least never be an enemy? No proposition could be clearer than that. And yet cast your minds back and remember the treatment and bearing of Germany towards Britain since that date—the floods of scorn, the libels, the bitter attacks, the unconcealed determination to do her harm. See how it has all ended, and how this atmosphere of hatred has put a driving force into Great Britain which has astonished ourselves. This is the end of all the clever Welt-Politik. Truly Quos Deus vult perdere—the gods must have willed it much, for no nation was ever madder.

WHERE WERE THE SANE GERMANS?

Where were the sane Germans? Why was there no protest from them? Perhaps there was, but we never heard of it amid the beating of those great Pan-German drums. Did the whole nation, for example, really agree in so hare-brained a scheme as the Bagdad Railway? Think of the insanity of such a project as that. Here is a railway representing very many millions of German capital which is built in the heart of Asia Minor, as far removed from any sort of German protection or effective control as if it were in the moon. The next step, vaguely thought out, was that German settlers were to be planted along the line of the railroad, but upon that being advanced the Turks, who had smiled most amiably at the actual railway construction, put down their slippers in the most emphatic manner. The net result, therefore, would seem to be that Turkey holds a hostage of a great many millions of German capital which, so long as Germany behaves herself, may or may not return some interest; but if Germany goes against Turkish wishes could at once be confiscated. Apart from Turkey, Russia in the Caucasus, and England in North-West India regard with a good deal of interested attention this singular and helpless German railway which projects out into space.

There is one phase of their doctrines which has, perhaps, received less attention than it deserves. It will be found very fully treated in Professor Usher's book on "Pan-Germanism" which, coming from an American authority who seems to have studied his subject very thoroughly, has the merit of impartiality. This proposition is that just as a treaty is only a scrap of paper, so also is a bond or debenture, and that just as the higher interest of a nation may at any moment override ordinary morality, the same vital urgency may justify anything in the nature of repudiation of debt. This is not to be done on account of inability to pay the debt; but through a deliberate, cold-blooded plot to weaken the creditor by robbing him of his property.

WHAT GERMANY HOPED FOR.

Modern Germany has been largely built up by foreign capital. In war, if Germany is conquered the debt necessarily holds good. But if Germany wins, part of her reward of victory is the complete repudiation of all debts. Thus the glorious or inglorious prize of success would be, that all her vast industrial plant would be freed from every debenture and start without an encumbrance, a free present from the enemy. This example, they hope, would lead other nations to do the same, and so still further ruin the finances of England and France, which are the great lending nations of the earth. They frankly admit that such a coup would make it very difficult for these nations to borrow money again, but on the other hand, they would have made such an immense profit over the transaction that they would be able to go on for many years without any need of more capital. "To secure so stupendous a result as this," said the American Professor, "is well worth the expenditure of money for building a fleet. That money, so far as the German nation is concerned, is merely invested in an enterprise from which they confidently expect returns perhaps a hundred-fold."

As to the morality of this transaction, the professor, who has certainly no anti-German bias, expresses their views very plainly. It is the same as Frederick the Great's views as to the morality of treaties which have descended with such fatal effect upon his successor on the Prussian throne Once admit such anti-social theories and there is no end to their application. Here it is in the domain of economics just as shameless as in that of politics. 'Once more," says the professor, "the Germans hear around them our cries against the morality of this procedure. The Germans refused to recognise as moral anything which jeopardises their national existence." They are to be the judges of what these are, and if repudiation of debt is considered to be one of them, then all debt may be repudiated. They will not put their views into practice this time because they will not be the victors, but when the reconstruction of Germany begins and she comes once again as a chastened borrower into the market-place of the world it would be well to have some assurance as to how far she retains these views upon commercial morality.

SHATTERED OPPORTUNITIES.

But I have visions of a really chastened Germany, of a Germany which has sloughed all this wicked nonsense, which has found her better self again and which is once more that "deep, patient Germany" with which I began this article. She never can be now what she could so easily have been. She could have continued indefinitely to extend from Poland to the Vosges, one vast community, honoured by all for industry and for learning, with a huge commerce a happy, peaceful, prosperous population, and a Colonial system which, if smaller than that of nations which were more favoured by the fates, would at least be remarkable for so short a time. None of these things would the world have grudged her, and in the future as in the past she would have found the British Dominions and in Great Britain herself an entry for her products as free as if she were herself part of the Empire

All this must be changed for the worse, and it is just that she should suffer for her sins. The work of 60 years will be destroyed. But will not the spiritual Germany be the stronger and better? We cannot say. We can but hope and wait and wonder. What is sure is that the real Germany, of whom Carlyle spoke, can never be destroyed. Nor would we desire it Our wrath is not against Germany, but against that Krupp-Kaiser-Junker combination which has brought her to such a deadly pass.

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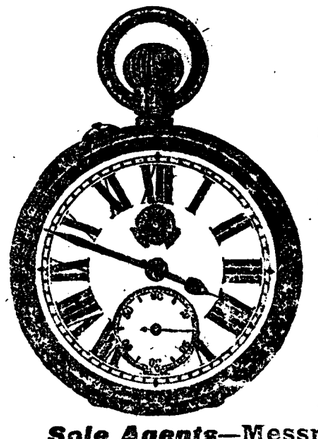

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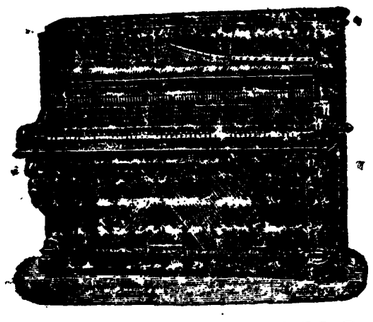

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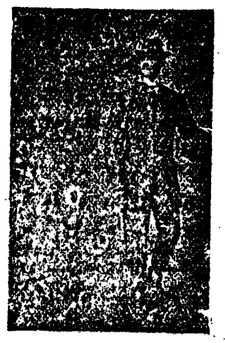

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